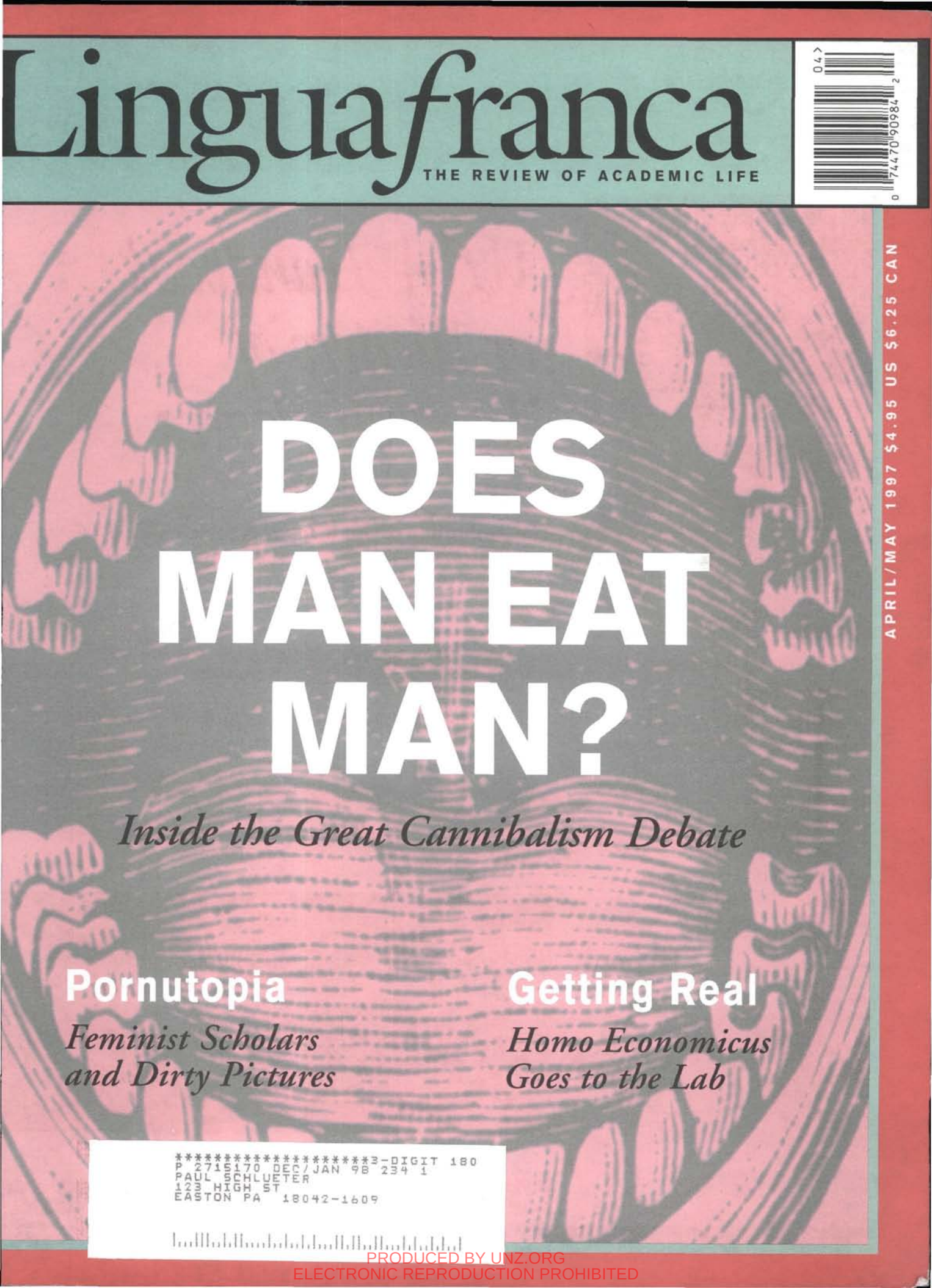
Linguafranca
THE REVIEW OF ACADEMIC LIFE



DOES MAN EAT MAN?

Inside the Great Cannibalism Debate

Pornutopia
Feminist Scholars and Dirty Pictures

Getting Real
Homo Economicus Goes to the Lab

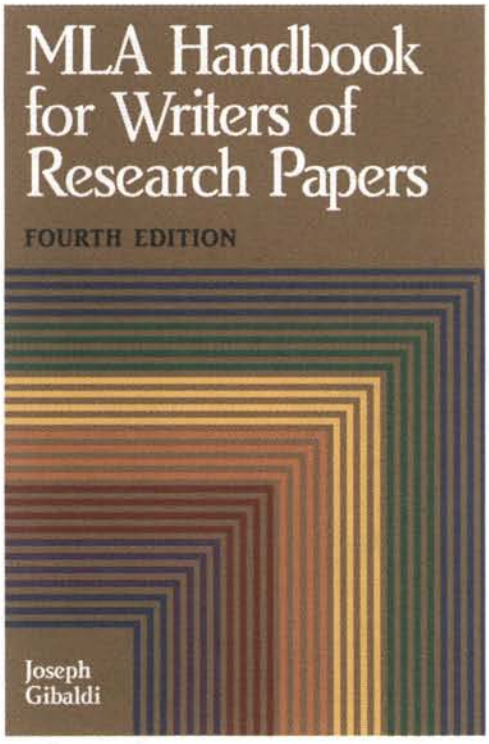
APRIL/MAY 1997 $4.95 US $6.25 CAN

**********3-DIGIT 180
P 2715170 DEC/JAN 98 234 1
PAUL SCHLUETER
123 HIGH ST
EASTON PA 18042-1609

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The style bible for most college students."

NEWSWEEK



MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers

Fourth edition • Joseph Gibaldi

The Authoritative Guide to MLA Style

Since the publication of the first edition in 1977, the *MLA Handbook* has sold nearly fo million copies worldwide. Completely revised and updated, the fourth edition presents a co prehensive guide to preparing research papers, including detailed information on usi computers for research and writing and on citing electronic publications.

The *MLA Handbook* contains complete information on using the style recommended the Modern Language Association for student research papers and scholarly manuscripts.

"Now a standard for students throughout the US. . . . An excellent section on library use clearly explains paper and online catalogs. . . . The new section on citing electronic formats is done well and with common sense."

LIBRARY JOURNAL

Here's What Writers Will Learn from the New Edition

- How to use electronic catalogs, central information systems, and CD-ROM and online databases in research
- How to use computers to compile bibliographies, take notes, and outline and write research papers
- How to cite electronic publications, including CD-ROMs, diskettes, magnetic tapes, and online databases

1995 • xviii & 293 pp.
Paper ISBN 0-87352-565-5

Teachers who would like to consider the *Handbook* as a required or recommended text for their courses may receive a free examination copy. Requests should be on institutional letterhead and should list writing guide(s) currently used and course title(s). Mail requests to Marketing Coordinator, Modern Language Association, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003-6981; or fax to 212 533-0680. No phone requests, please.

Contents

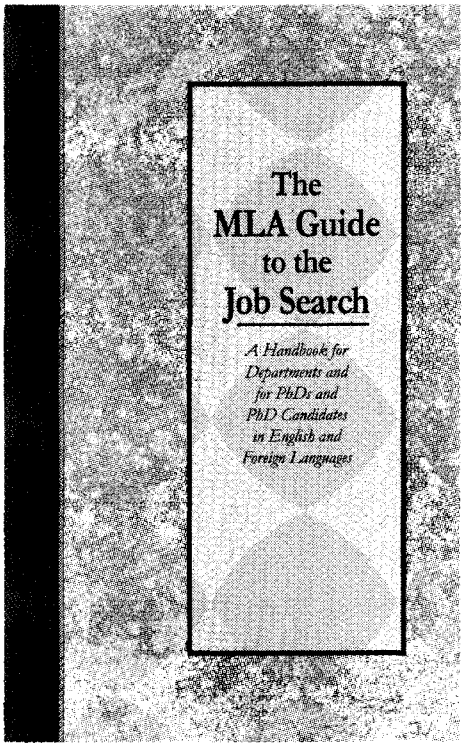
- Choosing a topic, using the library, taking notes, producing a working bibliography and an outline, writing drafts, and avoiding plagiarism
- Spelling, punctuation, and the presentation of names, numbers, titles of works, and quotations
- The physical format of the paper
- Using MLA documentation style to list sources at the end of the paper
- Citing sources in the text of the paper
- Common abbreviations
- List of notable reference works in specialized fields
- Summary of other documentation styles
- Sample pages from a research paper

Modern Language Association

10 ASTOR PLACE • NEW YORK, NY 10003-6981 • 212 614-6382 • FAX 212 477-98

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For job seekers in literature and language studies —a new edition of the standard career guide



nglish Showalter
oward Figler
ori G. Kletzer
ck H. Schuster
eth R. Katz

)96 • ix & 156 pp.
per ISBN 0-87352-682-1 • $10.00

The MLA Guide to the Job Search

A Handbook for Departments and for PhDs and PhD Candidates in English and Foreign Languages

FOR OVER two decades graduate students—more than 25,000 of them—have relied on the Modern Language Association's guide for job seekers in the academic market, *A Career Guide for PhDs and PhD Candidates in English and Foreign Languages.* Now retitled *The MLA Guide to the Job Search,* this widely used resource has been updated and greatly expanded.

The guide offers students preparing to enter the job market of the 1990s invaluable advice on seeking jobs at two- and four-year colleges and universities, as well as outside the academy. It suggests when to start looking, how to begin, where to apply, whom to ask for letters of reference, which materials to include in a dossier, and what to expect from interviews and campus visits.

A new chapter by Howard Figler explores the many career opportunities outside higher education for PhDs in the humanities. Figler discusses which academic skills are valued in the nonacademic job market, what strategies job seekers can use to research fields and find positions, and how graduate students can make the transition from the academy to other fields.

The guide also offers advice to department administrators, on how to recruit prospective teachers, screen likely candidates, conduct interviews, and ensure that applicants receive fair and courteous treatment. It specifies ways to prepare graduate students for their careers and reviews types of job-placement services that institutions can offer.

Other sections of the guide provide useful statistics about the academic and nonacademic job markets, speculate on future prospects for academics, reprint policy statements made by MLA committees, and suggest additional resources for applicants and employers.

***The MLA Guide to the Job Search* includes**

- Advice on preparing for and conducting an academic job search, from graduate work to the job offer
- Information on seeking employment in two-year colleges, four-year colleges, and universities
- Discussion of the nonacademic job market: how it differs from the market in academia and how PhDs can apply their training to it
- Advice for departments on handling each stage of the hiring process effectively
- Essays examining the past, present, and future of the academic and professional labor markets
- MLA statements on recruitment, hiring, and employment practices
- Dos and don'ts for interviewers and interviewees
- Statistics on the employment of PhDs in languages and literatures
- Sources of further information

Modern Language Association
10 ASTOR PLACE • NEW YORK, NY 10003-6981• 212 614-6382 • FAX 212 477-9863

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW FROM COLUMBIA

JACQUES LACAN
Elisabeth Roudinesco

"A riveting and illuminating account of the life and thought of Freud's most controversial posthumous rival. . . . An accessible introduction to a demanding thinker." —Dennis Hollier, Yale University

"Elisabeth Roudinesco takes us on a fascinating journey . . . fascinating like Lacan himself." —Michael Kajman, *Le Monde*

496 pages • 22 photos • $39.95, cloth
EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES:
A Series in Social Thought and Cultural Criticism
Lawrence D. Kritzman, Editor

THE PORTABLE KRISTEVA
Kelly Oliver, Editor

Linguist, psychoanalyst, and cultural theorist, Julia Kristeva is one of the most influential and prolific thinkers of our time. This volume is the first up-to-date, fully representative selection of Kristeva's most important writings of the last two decades. Kelly Oliver has created a collection that is both enlightening and easy to navigate; it is a perfect introduction for those not yet familiar with the work of this thinker in the vanguard of modern culture.

464 pages • $18.00, paper
EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES:
A Series in Social Thought and Cultural Criticism
Lawrence D. Kritzman, Editor

WRITING ON THE BODY
Female Embodiment and Feminist Theory
Katie Conboy, Nadia Medina, and Sarah Stanbury, Editors

Drawn from a broad range of disciplines, this book explores the tensions between women's lived bodily experiences and the cultural meanings inscribed on the female body. The volume includes classic and contemporary essays on rape, pornography, eroticism, anorexia, body building, menstruation, and maternity, and challenges racial, class, and sexual categories. Complemented by the editors' introduction, WRITING ON THE BODY is a comprehensive sourcebook on the major theoretical positions and critical trends surrounding the female body.

384 pages • $17.50, paper
A GENDER AND CULTURE READER
Carolyn Heilbrun and Nancy Miller, Editors

HYSTORIES
Hysterical Epidemics and Modern Media
Elaine Showalter

"Elaine Showalter's brilliant new book leads us through the history of hysteria from the 'great hysterics' of the nineteenth century to the hysterias of our age . . . from Chronic Fatigue Syndrome to Satanic Ritual Abuse. They are the most recent transmutations of hysteria. HYSTORIES is the most readable and understandable study of the culture of hysteria yet written and the standard for all future studies of mental illness and culture." —Sander Gilman

224 pages • $24.95, cloth

CARY GRANT
A Class Apart
Graham McCann

"A delightful appreciation of the archetypal movie star who defined screen sophistication. . . . Neat, well-researched, and witty, the book earns respect for the author and a familiar wry smile at it's reincarnation of Cary Grant."—*Kirkus Reviews*

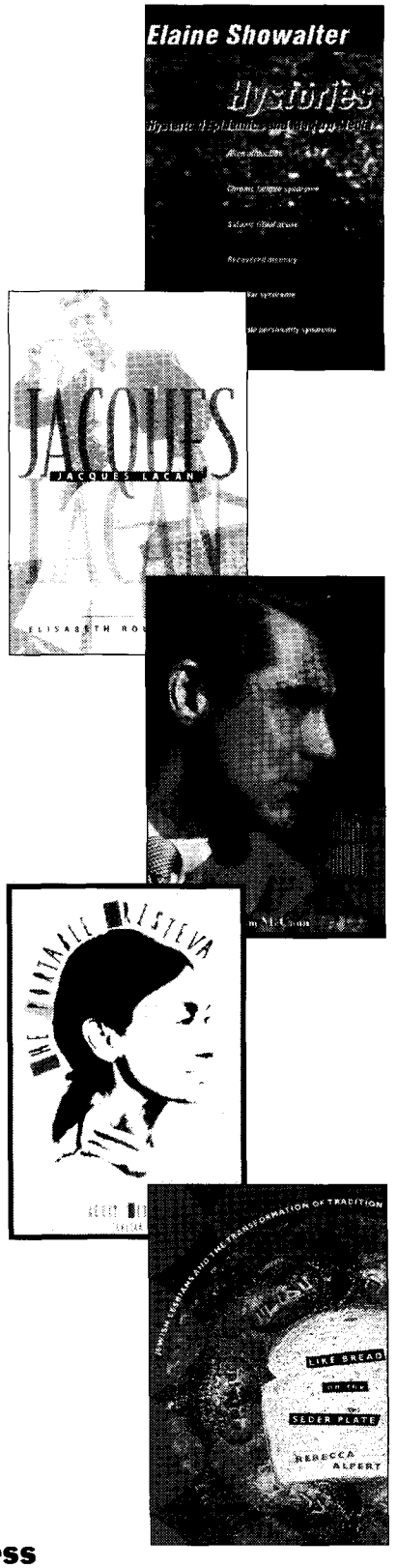
"McCann . . . comes closer to giving Grant the ride he deserves than anyone else to date."—*The Washington Post*

352 pages • 26 photos • $24.95, cloth

LIKE BREAD ON THE SEDER PLATE
Jewish Lesbians and the Transformation of Tradition
Rebecca Alpert

Rebecca Alpert, one of the first women to be ordained as a rabbi and who is now openly lesbian, explores what it means to be a part of both the Jewish and lesbian communities, suggesting ways in which lesbians can reconcile these seemingly discordant elements of their identities. Her fresh approach to this issue offers insight not only for Jewish lesbians, but for all those interested in finding a place of their own in Judaism.

224 pages • $24.50, cloth
BETWEEN MEN~BETWEEN WOMEN:
Lesbian and Gay Studies
Lillian Faderman and Larry Gross, Editors



Columbia University Press
At bookstores. *http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Contents

ACADEMIC LIFE • VOLUME 7, NO. 4 • APRIL/MAY 1997

7

8

The "enrollment managers" take over/The self-citation problem is solved/The Pentagon's morality play, and more

16

Medieval Studies

19

The Enwhitenment/Who're you calling hysteric?/Philosophy on the fly, and more

28

In 1979 the anthropologist William Arens published a book arguing that there were no credible reports of cannibalism in all of the age-old literature on the subject. Today, many of his colleagues are busily scouring New Guinea jungles and poking through prehistoric caves in an effort to prove him wrong.

BY LAWRENCE OSBORNE

40

Long before Hollywood adopted Larry Flynt, a group of academic feminists began embracing pornography. And, to the dismay of MacKinnonites everywhere, their numbers are growing. But is it possible to defend porn both for its subversive edge and for its All-American spirit?

BY M.G. LORD

59

Can homo economicus *survive in the laboratory? The Dr. Frankensteins of experimental economics are trying to find out.*

BY RICK PERLSTEIN

66

Nearly two decades after the fall of Pol Pot, the field of Cambodian studies remains divided by the tangled politics of the Cold War. When Yale University and the State Department launched the Cambodian Genocide Program, they discovered just how deep those divisions are.

BY EYAL PRESS

77

FACULTY: *Who got hired where: junior hirings by discipline and graduate training, Political Science through Spanish/Portuguese Languages & Literatures.*

82

83

Founder/Editor in Chief
Jeffrey Kittay

Editor
Alexander Star
Senior Editors
nily Eakin, Daniel Zalewski
Art Direction
Point Five Design
Editors-at-large
th Shulevitz, Margaret Talbot
Contributing Editors
arlotte Allen, Adam Begley, David Bennahum, Masha Gessen, Jack Hitt, Larissa cFarquhar, Scott McLemee, ick Perlstein, Adam Shatz, Inigo Thomas
cial Projects Associate Editor
Robert E. Clark
cial Projects Assistant Editor
John Palattella
Editorial Assistant
Mark Rambler
Intern
David Hollander
Copy Editor
Ingrid Sterner
Photo Researcher
Paula Trotto
Original Design
Paul Ritter

Publisher
Anne Kinard
rtising and Promotion Director
Robin Hutson
Circulation Manager
Amber Hewins
Advertising Coordinator
Yi Shun Lai
Office Manager
Lisa Bonacci
Accountant
Betty Zeidman

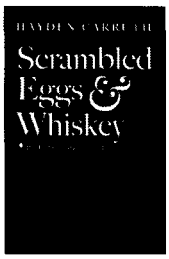
a Franca (ISSN 1051-3310) is
ied nine times per year (Dec/Jan,
lar, Apr/May, Jun/Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct,

© 1997 in the USA by Lingua
a, Inc., 22 West 38th Street, New
NY 10018. Telephone: (212) 302-
Fax: 302-0847. All rights reserved.

ription Rates: $28.00 for one year,
) for two years. Additional postage per
tside the US: add $11 Surface Post,
mail. US funds only. MasterCard/
merican Express accepted.
ription Orders, changes of address,
ption inquiries: *Lingua Franca,*
iption Dept., PO Box 3000, Denville,
334; (800) 783-4903
76200.414 @ compuserve.com
ssues: $6 US; $7 Can/Mex;
er foreign. All orders prepaid by
o NY office.
tand Distribution: Ingram
cals: (800) 627-6247.
aster: Send address changes to
Franca, Subscription Dept., PO
00, Denville, NJ 07834. Periodicals
paid at New York, NY, and at
ial mailing offices.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

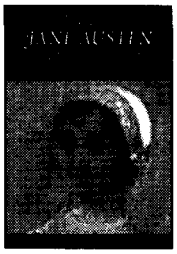
Barne
Celebrates Natio



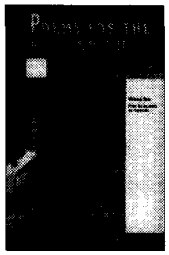
Winner of the 1996 National Book Award

Scrambled Eggs & Whiskey
by Hayden Carruth
"These new poems linger tenderly on their subjects... That love and irony and poetry persevere even as the body fails occasions the grace of this masterly collection."
— The New Yorker
(Copper Canyon Press)
$14.00

Does Your House Have Lions?
by Sonia Sanchez
With characteristic tenderness and unrelenting honesty, Sanchez explores her brother's odyssey from the South to the North, his immersion in the gay subculture of New York, and his death from an AIDS-related illness.
(Beacon Press)
$16.00



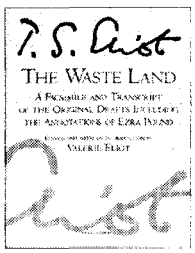
The Poetry of Jane Austen and the Austen Family
edited by David Selwyn
This volume of whimsical verse and ingenious riddles contains all the known poems of Jane Austen as well as selections of verse from other members of the Austen family.
(University of Iowa Press)
$12.95



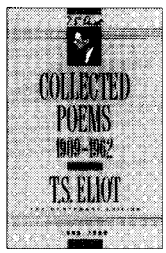
Poems for the Millennium
edited by Jerome Rothenberg and Pierre Joris
"The word anthology hardly does justice to Rothenberg and Joris's brilliant reconceptualization of twentieth-century poetry in a global context. This is that rare book that forces us to rethink what the poetic is and can be."
— *Marjorie Perloff*
(University of California Press)
$24.95

The Best American Poetry
edited by Adrienne Rich and David Lehman
This collection of 75 poems, selected and introduced by Rich, represents some of the best poetry published in magazines and journals from the preceding year.
(Scribner)
$13.00

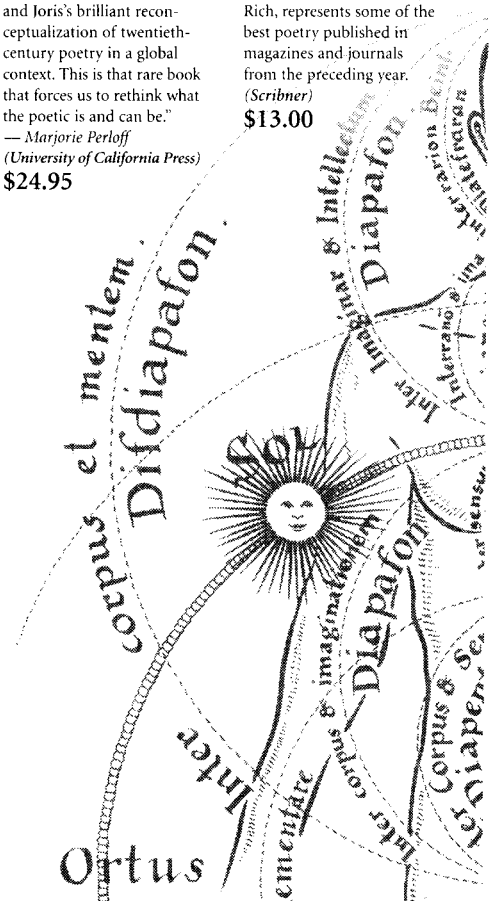
Inventions of the March Hare: Poems 1909-1917
by T.S. Eliot
edited by Christopher Ricks
This collection of previously unpublished poetry, with subjects as various as love and ennui, desire and manners, offers an insightful portrait of the young poet approaching the height of his power.
(Harcourt Brace)
$30.00



The Waste Land: A Facsimile and Transcript
by T.S. Eliot
Each page of the original manuscript with the annotations by Ezra Pound are produced in facsimile, with clear transcript on the facing page. Also available *The Waste Land 75th Anniversary Edition.*
(Harcourt Brace/Harvest)
$20.00



Collected Poems: 1909-1962
by T.S. Eliot
When it was first published on the occasion of the poet's 75th birthday, this collection was an event of major literary significance. It contains all the poetry through 1962 that he wished to preserve.
(Harcourt Brace)
$19.00



Available at these and many other Barnes & Noble locations.

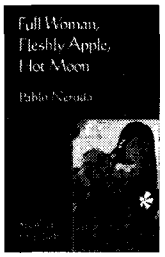
New York City, NY	New York City, NY	New York City, NY	Paramus, NJ	Princeton, NJ	Georgetown, Wash. DC
33 East 17th Street	1972 Broadway	2289 Broadway	765 Route 17 South	3535 US Route 1	3040 "M" Street NW
(212) 253-0810	(212) 595-6859	(212) 362-8835	(201) 445-4589	(609) 897-9250	(202) 965-9880

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

x Noble
l Poetry Month.

Love Poems
by Nikki Giovanni
One of America's most celebrated authors offers a new collection of 50 poems that have love as their common subject.
(William Morrow)
$12.00

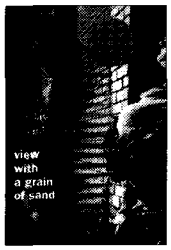
W.B. Yeats: A Life: The Apprentice Mage
by Roy Foster
In the first authorized biography of Yeats in over 50 years, Foster brings new light to the complex and fascinating life of the poet, who was instrumental in the formation of a new Irish nationalist identity.
(Oxford University Press)
$35.00



Full Woman, Fleshy Apple, Hot Moon: Selected Poems of Pablo Neruda
translated by Stephen Mitchell
An inspired translation by the poet, Stephen Mitchell, brings to life the passion and humor of poems selected from Neruda's mature period in this dual-language edition.
(Harper Collins)
$27.50

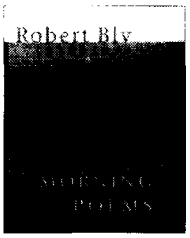
Very Bad Poetry
by Kathryn Petras and Ross Petras
Take a walk on the vile side of poetry with this unintentionally funny collection of over 130 poems so glaringly awful that they give new meaning to the term "negative capability."
(Vintage)
$10.00

What Are Big Girls Made Of?
by Marge Piercy
This major new collection of poems begins with a powerful series of elegies to the poet's long-distant half-brother, and goes on to include poems about women, and the salty pleasures of middle age.
(Knopf)
$15.00



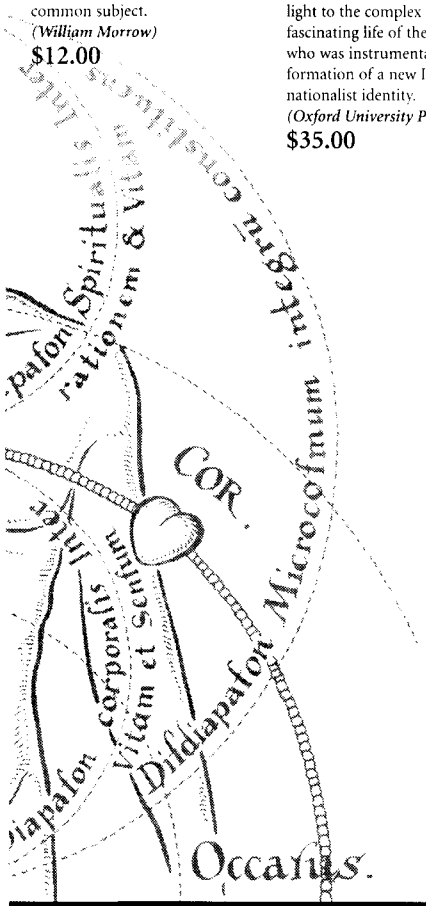
Winner of the 1996 Nobel Prize

View with a Grain of Sand: Selected Poems
by Wislawa Szymborska
With acute irony tempered by a generous curiosity, Szymborska portrays a world in which nature is wise and prodigal, and fate unpredictable, if not mischievous.
(Harcourt Brace)
$12.00



The Morning Poems
by Robert Bly
Having undertaken the task of composing a poem a day, Robert Bly has produced "morning meditations" on the art of poetry, his boyhood on a Minnesota farm, and on aging and death.
(Harper Collins)
$23.00

The Ways We Touch
by Miller Williams
"Most contemporary poets might well go to him for lessons in the art of speaking plainly in disciplined lines alive with emotional energy."
— *X.J. Kennedy*
(University of Illinois Press)
$15.95



Barnes & Noble
Booksellers Since 1873

Books for Serious Readers.

arlottesville, VA
5 Emmett Street
4) 984-0461

South Bend, IN
4601 Grape Road
(219) 277-9482

Bloomington, IN
2813 East 3rd Street
(812) 331-0669

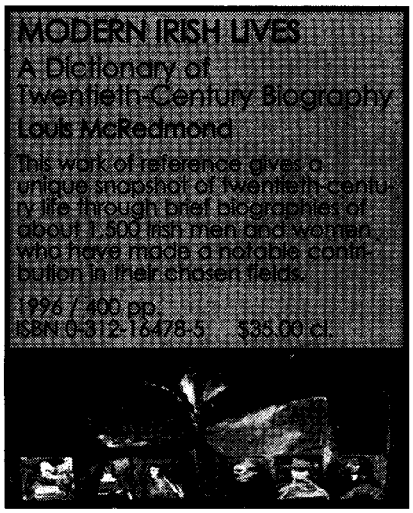
Austin, TX
10000 Research Blvd.
(512) 418-8985

Seattle, WA
2700 NE University Village
(206) 517-4107

Berkeley, CA
2352 Shattuck Avenue
(510) 644-0861

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

St. Martin's Press


MODERN IRISH LIVES
A Dictionary of
Twentieth-Century Biography
Louis McRedmond
This work of reference gives a unique snapshot of twentieth-century life through brief biographies of about 1,500 Irish men and women who have made a notable contribution in their chosen fields.
1996 / 400 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16478-5 $35.00 cl.

CHANNEL SURFING

Race Talk and
the Destruction of Youth

Henry A. Giroux

Cultural theorist Henry Giroux turns his gaze to the barrage of youth images in the media and interprets the message—a message that sells our children short by damning them to the preconceived role of alienated outcast.

April 1997 / 224 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16265-0 $22.95 cl.

THROUGH THE DARK LABYRINTH

A Biography
of Lawrence Durrell

Gordon Bowker

Gordon Bowker takes the full measure of Durrell the man and the writer. The result is the first complete biography of one of the major figures of modern literature.

June 1997 / 512 pp.
ISBN 0-312-17225-7 $29.95 cl.

F.R. LEAVIS

A Life in Criticism

Ian MacKillop

"A comprehensive, meticulously researched and even-handed biography...It is a splendid achievement and a brave one."
—TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

May 1997 / 493 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16357-6 $29.95 cl.

TEACHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA

Reform Agendas
for the Twenty-First Century

Christopher J. Lucas

Lucas offers a stinging critique of the traditional four-year undergraduate programs, as well as of the short-term "alternative" teacher certification programs, and finds both to be largely insufficient to the needs of the nation's schools. He also casts a jaundiced eye on the so-called "field-based" models which have been touted as the wave of the future. Concluding with a thoughtful assessment of what may lie ahead, Lucas offers a challenging and provocative new direction for teacher education reform for the twenty-first century.

March 1997 / 320 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16444-0 $39.95 cl.

NOW IN PAPERBACK!

MEASURED LIES

The Bell Curve Examined

Edited by **Joe Kincheloe, Shirley Steinberg,** and **Aaron Gresson III**

"As a critique, *Measured Lies* more than measures up, presenting a sound refutation of the faulty research, hype, and hidden political agenda that made *The Bell Curve* a media phenomenon."
—THE ORLANDO SUN-SENTINEL

April 1997 / 464 pp.
ISBN 0-312-17228-1 $17.95 pb.

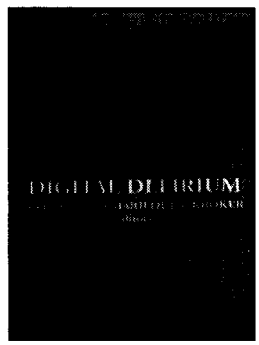
TERENCE RATTIGAN
A Biography
Geoffrey Wansell
This biography examines the man beneath the polished surface. Geoffrey Wansell is the first writer to have been given access to Rattigan's private papers and to have talked at length to many of his friends.
May 1997 / 464 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16521-8 $24.95 cl.

DIGITAL DELIRIUM

Edited by **Arthur Kroker** and **Marilouise Kroker**

Is *Wired* tired? *Digital Delirium* is a manifesto against the right-wing politics of cyberlibertarianism, and for rewiring the question of ethics to digital reality. Bringing together the most creative minds of the digital generation—Bruce Sterling, R.U.Sirius, Paul Virilio, Jean Baudrillard, and leading electronic artists—*Digital Delirium* explores what is lost and what is gained by being digital.

CULTURETEXTS SERIES
June 1997 / 324 pp.
ISBN 0-312-17237-0 $16.95 pb.



SITUATING SARTRE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY THOUGHT AND CULTURE

Edited by **Jean-François Fourny** and **Charles D. Minahen**

Situating Sartre in Twentieth Century Thought and Culture offers a collection of essays which shed light on Sartre's contribution to critical trends that have been developing over the last twenty years, including feminism, gender studies, and postcolonial studies.

April 1997 / 224 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16079-8 $39.95 cl.

BRAZIL

The Once and Future Country

Marshall C. Eakin

This is the most comprehensive introduction to Brazil available in English. In his quest to understand one of the largest countries in Latin America, Eakin reveals Brazil to be a land of the marvelous and the mystical, the sublime and the tragic. History, religion, society, culture, politics, and economy are mixed together to create a fascinating piece of work.

June 1997 / 240 pp.
ISBN 0-312-16200-6 $35.00 cl.

Scholarly & Reference Division • 175 Fifth Avenue • NY, NY 10010 • 1-800-221-7945

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LETTERS TO **LINGUA FRANCA** SHOULD BE DOUBLE-SPACED AND ACCOMPANIED BY THE CORRESPONDENT'S NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER. LETTERS MAY BE EDITED FOR CLARITY OR LENGTH

FORGET FRANKLIN

In his celebration of "slow-motion scholarship" in your February issue ["In the Franklin Factory"], Jack Hitt finds it hard to understand why the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) no longer gives top priority in its grant making to projects to annotate and publish the papers of the Founding Fathers. Let me help:

When historical records are in jeopardy all over the country; when the NHPRC has only $5 million annually with which to do something about it; when it finds itself spending 23 percent of its funds to pay for just eight "founding era" projects to annotate and publish documents, most of which are already safely preserved; and when most of those projects, which are collectively less than half completed after twenty to fifty years, will not finish until well into the next century, the NHPRC cannot afford to give them top priority.

We are trying to help institutions nationwide preserve all kinds of historical material and open it to scholars. If our appropriations hold up, we will be able to do that and still help finance the annotation and publication of such material as the long-term Founding Fathers editions.

GERALD GEORGE,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NHPRC
WASHINGTON, DC

SPEAKING IN TONGUES

Paul William Roberts's "My Translation Problem" [*LF,* December/January] is aptly titled. The author demonstrates an abysmal ignorance of language, writing systems, and scholarship. Roberts complains that because so few scholars work on certain dead languages, the scholarship in these fields goes unchallenged and unreviewed. In my thirty years of research and publication in one of the fields Roberts singles out, Sumerian studies, I assure you that I have found no dearth of colleagues who are willing and even eager to vigorously critique my work, and my friends in Egyptology would say the same.

Roberts also claims that translations from dead languages are often "arbitrary, illiterate, or bizarre" and "unverifiable." His first example is a Mandaean hymn, in which he ridicules a phrase translated as "the radiance within Radiance." Had he bothered to find out even a little about the gnostic theology of the Mandaeans, "the radiance within Radiance" would have caused him no difficulty.

His statements about the ancient Egyptian language and writing system are astounding. Egyptian is hardly "impervious to direct 'translation'" because it is "pictographic." Languages are not pictographic; scripts are. But a pictographic script does not make a language inherently more difficult to translate. We understand ancient Egyptian far better than we do ancient Ugaritic, which is alphabetically written. And it is absurd to claim a "fundamental incompatibility between hieroglyphs and modern languages." All ancient languages can be translated into modern ones; the difficulty is that we do not completely understand dead languages that were recovered (deciphered) only in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

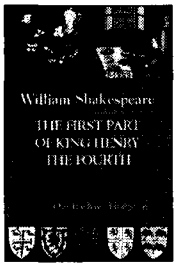
Ancient Greek is a different matter. It may be dead, but it has an unbroken tradition of study from ancient times as well as a modern descendant. Egyptian and Sumerian have neither. This is why most Egyptologists and Sumerologists aim at providing the most accurate literal translation of the texts they publish. To

continued on page 76

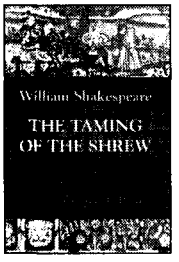
THE BEDFORD SHAKESPEARE SERIES

Series Editor: Jean E. Howard,
Columbia University

Each volume provides: ■ an authoritative edition of a widely taught play ■ thematically arranged historical and cultural documents (modernized and annotated) — such as maps, illustrations, facsimiles of quartos and the first folio, excerpts from conduct books, legal writings, statutes, popular ballads, homilies, and playhouse records ■ a general introduction, glosses for the play, and an introduction to each thematic unit ■ a headnote and annotations for each document ■ illustrations, a bibliography, and an index.



William Shakespeare
THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY THE FOURTH
Texts and Contexts
Edited by Barbara Hodgdon,
Drake University
1997/paper/419 pages/$7.50 net



William Shakespeare
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW
Texts and Contexts
Edited by Frances E. Dolan,
Miami University
1996/paper/347 pages/$6.50 net

BEDFORD BOOKS
For examination copies, call
1-800-446-8923

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Field*Notes*

BIDDING WARS

"WE WILL NOT BE UNDERsold" is an advertising gambit employed to great effect by car dealerships, Wal Mart—and now by Carnegie Mellon. Here's how the Pittsburgh university makes its brazen appeal to the bottom line: Each spring newly admitted students fax the university more attractive aid offers they've received from other schools. Depending on how desirable the student is, Carnegie Mellon will sweeten its own offer, effectively matching the competition.

In addition to the Reaction Program—the official name for this last-minute bartering service—Carnegie Mellon uses its aid dollars to accomplish a number of academic goals, such as ensuring a diversity of student interests on campus. If, say, too many engineering students qualify for admission, aid awards to this group will decrease in value while students proposing to major in the fine arts will receive offers too good to refuse.

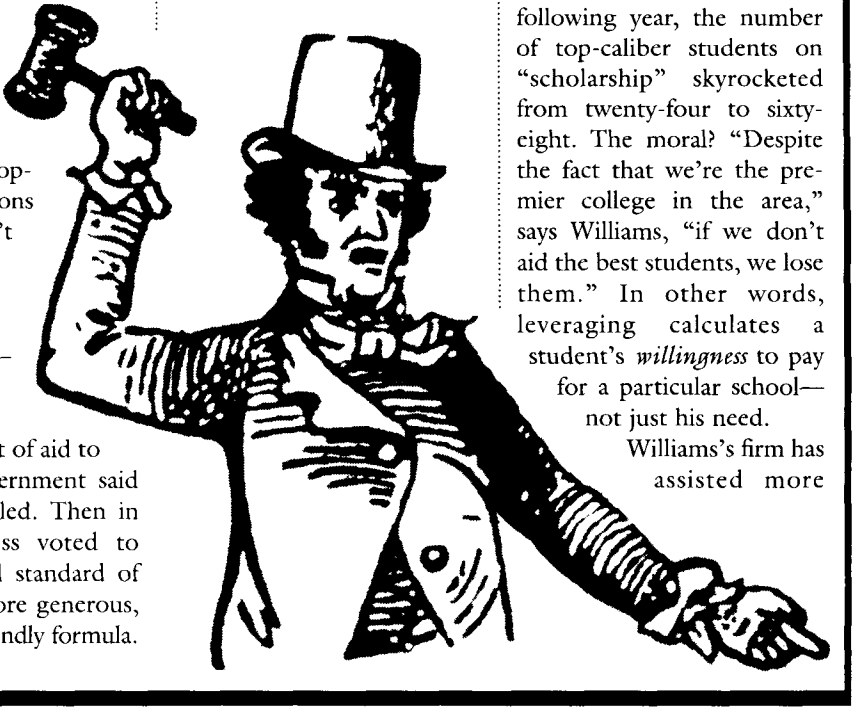
Carnegie Mellon is by no means the only institution using financial aid awards to rank, entice, and even discourage students it has already admitted. In the last five years, hundreds of top-tier private colleges (and even some public universities) have embraced financial "leveraging" as a way to make their aid dollars go further and to achieve just the right mix of talent—and wealth—in their student bodies.

The financial incentives of leveraging are clear: By calculating how much aid to offer a student to convince him to enroll at your school, you spend just what you need to and not a penny more. But what about the ethics of such a policy?

Until a few years ago, the vast majority of liberal arts schools shelled out aid on a per-need-basis only. Once you were in—and most top-drawer institutions swear they don't peek at your finances until after you've been accepted—the school promised you the amount of aid to which the government said you were entitled. Then in 1992, Congress voted to replace the old standard of need with a more generous, middle-class-friendly formula. The number of eligible families ballooned, but federal financial aid monies did not increase, leaving colleges and universities to make up the difference—a prospect many found overwhelming.

Spotting an untapped niche market, financial consultants appeared on the scene with "enrollment management" services. Business is booming. ("It's never been better," says one harried consultant, "and it's only going to improve.") The most popular approach to leveraging is to isolate the importance of cost as a factor in a student's decision to choose a school. The method is surprisingly simple: A consultant examines a recently admitted pool of applicants at a given school, comparing the financial profiles of those who chose to enroll with the profiles of those who didn't.

> Financial leveraging calculates a student's *willingness* to pay for a particular school—not just his need.



Thomas Williams, president of USA Group Noel-Levitz, in Denver, offers the example of an institution he worked with in 1993. "It was the most reputable private liberal arts college in its region," he says. "But in the category of top-caliber, full-pay students, of the fifty-six offered admissions in 1992, none enrolled." These well-qualified, relatively affluent students, he says, were opting to go elsewhere—for less. So Williams's firm advised the school to offer this no-need group a 50 percent tuition discount. The following year, the number of top-caliber students on "scholarship" skyrocketed from twenty-four to sixty-eight. The moral? "Despite the fact that we're the premier college in the area," says Williams, "if we don't aid the best students, we lose them." In other words, leveraging calculates a student's *willingness* to pay for a particular school—not just his need.

Williams's firm has assisted more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How can a college justify milking a student simply for having inferior SAT scores?

than 125 institutions with leveraging since 1992. Art & Science Group, another leading enrollment management company, based in Baltimore, has advised about thirty others in a more sophisticated kind of "econometric" leveraging. Richard Hesel, an Art & Science Group executive, explains how the service works: His firm analyzes a school's application and enrollment data using a computer program customized to maximize the school's objectives—for revenue, geographic and ethnic diversity, intellectual aptitude, or academic variety.

The results can suggest tempting new options for financial aid officers. One of Hesel's consistent findings, for example, is that "weaker students from financially strapped households are willing to stretch more" than better students from similarly strapped households. So why not offer them less aid? To their credit, Hesel says, most institutions have ethical qualms about acting on this fact. How can a college justify milking a student simply for having inferior SAT scores?

From Hesel's perspective, financial leveraging is a win-win situation. "If you think of this as a way to improve efficiency," he says, "everybody should be doing it." Savvy schools will take in more money and land better students, which in turn will enhance their national reputation and make them more competitive. But what happens to those students who are qualified but too needy to attend without a full scholarship—something that under the new financial aid regimes could be increasingly hard to come by?

One solution, of course, is to flock to schools that still promise to meet 100 percent of your need. "We've noticed a phenomenal increase in full-need students at Connecticut College," says its president, Claire Gaudiani, an outspoken advocate of basing financial aid decisions on need alone. A former scholarship student herself, Gaudiani is fiercely critical of financial leveraging. "Colleges are using financial aid as a business asset to lure full-pay students," she says. "It's neither merit nor need but an institution's calculus to fill a class. It's just shy of unethical."

Of course, no college will admit to leveraging aid in order to bring in wealthy students and turn away the poor. For the record, most institutions stress that leveraging improves the overall fiscal health of the institution, ensuring that more money—not less—can go to needy students in the future.

But, protest its opponents, leveraging isn't just unethical, it's bad business. Mark Putnam, Connecticut College's dean of planning and institutional research, paints an apocalyptic scenario. "We're seeing competitive bidding wars begin, with students faxing in aid awards from other colleges at an unprecedented level," he says. "In terms of market forces, that's designed to drive institutions out of business."

Richard Hesel shrugs off this Darwinian vision. In his view, bringing colleges into the free market guarantees them a fighting chance. "The economy has not been kind to the middle class, and federal spending has gone steadily down," he says. "But financial aid policies are invested with a moral righteousness. In the long run, there are going to have to be different schemes for financing higher education, or private institutions as we know them won't survive."

EMILY EAKIN

[illegible] FACTOR

FOR THOSE SCHOLARS who want a quick and easy way of determining where they stand among their peers, Richard A. Wright of the University of Scranton has devised a formula to quantify academic clout: $C_2=C_1+C_1/P_1(P_2)$. Wright believes that this equation is a significant innovation in the field of "citology"—the systematic study of academic footnotes and references.

Of course, academics have been tallying their appearances in print for years. The *Sciences Citation Index* was first published in 1963, the *Social Sciences Citation Index* debuted in 1973, and the *Arts and Humanities Citation Index* was born in 1975. More recently, Fred R. Shapiro, associate director of the Yale law library, updated his widely used ranking of the

$$C_2 = \frac{C_1 + C_1}{P_1(\quad_2)}$$

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

most cited law review articles. Shapiro's latest numbers indicate that the economic analysis of law is flourishing and that Nobel laureate R.H. Coase's "The Problem of Social Cost," which appeared in the *Journal of Law and Economics* in 1960, is the most cited article in law scholarship. (He adds that it is also the second most cited article in economics.)

Wright, however, insists that the methodology of the academic citologists is badly flawed, and for the simplest of reasons: It does not distinguish between references that scholars make to other scholars and the references they make to *themselves*. In other words, it

ignores the ever present Vanity Factor. Because a writer could easily inflate his own ranking by frequently citing himself, Wright de-emphasizes self-citation, while still allowing it some weight. ("After all," Wright says, some fields, like citology itself, "are so small that scholars can hardly help citing themselves.") His equation determines the adjusted citation count, C_2, by using C_1 as the total number of citations to a scholar

Will footnoting yourself advance your career?

in publications not authored by the scholar, P_1 as the total number of publications not written by a scholar that cite his/her work, and P_2 as the total number of publications written by a scholar that contain self-citations.

When we asked Fred Shapiro to peruse Wright's formula, he conceded that he "will consider correcting for self-citations in the future." Shapiro insists, however, that self-citations are a "negligible" factor in his calculations because law is a large field in which the top scholars receive hundreds of citations.

But what are these citation rankings good for? Boston University law professor Randy Barnett, who worked with Shapiro at Chicago-Kent University, says, "Most of my colleagues bristle at the idea of quantifying scholarship." Nevertheless, Barnett believes that citation counts can serve "very valuably" not only as an indicator of a particular university department's performance but also an incentive to improve the quality of the department's output.

He also asserts that the surveys help to democratize scholarly discourse: "The exposure that citation counts provide department faculties at less prestigious schools can have a positive influence on their academic standing."

But others worry that citation counts can also hinder democratization. Fred Shapiro, himself, alludes to the "Matthew Effect," a concept developed by Robert K. Merton after Matthew 25:29—"to all those who have, more will be given...but from those who have nothing, even what they have will be taken away."

Under this logic, publishing a list of the top-hundred articles and scholars may only reinforce the unwritten academic rule that impels scholars to cite a familiar canon of landmark articles, or touchstones, before proceeding to their own argument. (On a related note, 10 percent of the academic citations to Merton in 1986 were in articles by Merton himself.)

So perhaps the only thing left to do is to heed the advice of UC-Irvine professor Jon Wiener, who wrote on citations for the fall issue of *Dissent* in 1974, just after the birth of the *Social Sciences Citation Index*: "One should therefore be judicious in his footnoting: footnote friends and don't footnote enemies." And this, of course, has been a truism since before Plato cited Socrates.

Princeton history professor Anthony Grafton, whose book *The Footnote: A Curious History* will be published in the fall by Harvard University Press, is more interested in the qualitative aspects of footnotes than in their quantitative aspects. But although he tries to distance himself from the citation count debates as much as possible, he still finds time to take a gander at the rankings—for existential purposes: "They remind you that you are here."

MARK RAMBLER

MR. HOLLAND'S OPUS

PSYCHOLOGIST RENÉ Diekstra, a world-renowned expert on suicide, was until recently the closest thing the Netherlands had to a public intellectual. He was a distinguished and highly visible practitioner of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy—which focuses on present rather than past conflicts. Through a steady stream of best-selling pop-psychology texts, a syndicated newspaper column, and frequent television specials, the professor of clinical psychology at Leiden University displayed a gift for translating his research findings into easily digested sound bites.

Alas, Diekstra's penchant for translation seems to have gone a bit overboard. Last fall, a pair of reporters at *Vrij Nederland*, the country's most influential newsmagazine, determined from a tip that Diekstra had plagiarized American psychologists in his 1996 best-seller *Het onderste boven* ("Upside Down"). The book borrows word for word, without attribution, eight pages from *How To Deal With Depression*, by best-selling American

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

authors Harold H. Bloomfield and Peter McWilliams.

But that was just the beginning of the scandal. Another forty-eight-page chunk turned out to be lifted from *Caring for the Mind*, by authors Dianne Hales and Robert E. Hales, professors of psychiatry at UC-Davis. Yet another sixteen pages were ripped off from *The Anxiety and Phobia Workbook,* by Hawaii-based therapist Edmund J. Bourne. In this last case, Diekstra's borrowings were not quite word-for-word: He took care to change the names of the American patients Susan, Cindy, Steve, and Mike, to the more Dutch-sounding Suzanne, Monique, Stefan, and Sebastien.

Soon the media began combing through Diekstra's entire corpus for evidence of further wrongdoing. They weren't disappointed: Diekstra's patchwork approach is also on display in 1996's *Als het leven pijn doet* ("When Living Hurts"), which contains twenty-six pages that originally appeared in the appropriately titled *When Living Hurts,* by Tel Aviv–based psychologist Sol Gordon, formerly of Syracuse University. Even a passage describing Gordon's traumatic youth appears wholesale in Diekstra: "In my own childhood I had conflicts for years, loneliness that I did not understand, homesickness that I did not ask for and parents who often did not respect or understand my feelings."

Not surprisingly, the Dutch media responded to these findings with indignation. (ONLY DIEKSTRA'S METHODS ARE ORIGINAL, sneered one headline.) When contacted by *Lingua Franca,* however, Diekstra maintained that he is more a collage artist than a crook. "If you acknowledge that part of the book is based upon, inspired by, someone else's work," he asked, "can you still call it plagiarism?" He pointed to a footnote on page ten of *Het onderste boven* that reads, "This publication is based on and inspired by *Caring for the Mind* by the duo Hales." And as for the lift from *When Living Hurts,* Diekstra cites his foreword, which explains, "My book is crowded with thoughts and formulations taken from Sol Gordon's work." As to the claim that the two shared identical childhood experiences, Diekstra chalks it up to "pure coincidence."

Diekstra says he's more of a collage artist than a crook.

RENÉ DIEKSTRA

A Leiden University task force was charged with investigating the myriad allegations. The inquiry soon focused on an incident involving Pennsylvania-based psychologist Gary McEnery. McEnery wrote a self-help book for teens in 1987 tentatively titled "A Teenage Guide to Suicide." Because the topic is so charged, he was unable to find a publisher. When Diekstra offered to take a look at it, McEnery obliged and sent him the unpublished manuscript. Diekstra immediately offered to form a partnership in which their names would appear jointly on the cover and Diekstra would pen the introduction and secure a publisher in the Netherlands. When the book was published in Holland, in 1991, though, McEnery wasn't informed. Worse, only Diekstra's name appeared on the cover.

Diekstra claims the publisher knew it was co-written and that "for some reason" (marketing, presumably) they chose to leave McEnery's name off, although McEnery was mentioned on the title page and in the joint copyright. Diekstra recalls being upset upon seeing galley proofs and asking to have McEnery's name added. When the publishing house said it was too late, Diekstra gave in. "Because his name appeared on the title page and in the copyright, I thought it was not that important," Diekstra says now. "But I should have told the publisher, 'You have to reprint it.'" According to Diekstra, this matter was patched up back in 1992, when a German edition was released that did include McEnery's name on the cover. McEnery even received royalties. So what's the big deal?

Indeed, Diekstra feels he's been branded unfairly by the press. "I am a very public figure in the Netherlands," he says. "It was a trial by media." Ironically, the reporter credited with the Diekstra scoop felt similarly beleaguered. Diekstra supporters plastered pamphlets all over her house, called anonymously at all hours, and built a blockade around the entrance to her magazine. "He is like a guru," she says. "Some of the students, especially girls, really admire him."

In December the Leiden task force found Diekstra guilty of plagiarism in six of the eight cases that it examined. Diekstra, buttressed by copyright-law experts, is planning to challenge the verdict this summer. Even so, the day before the university's task force was to announce its verdict, Diekstra resigned his professorship. While he claims his department asked him to stay, Diekstra says he needed to get out of the media limelight.

Meanwhile, the psychologist continues to do what he has always done: practice psychotherapy at a community mental-health center, advise on youth policy in Rotterdam—and "write" books. Chances are, though, that the next time around, Diekstra will get the frame of reference right: His new project is a memoir about living through accusations of plagiarism. Let's just hope he doesn't blame his troubles on his crappy childhood. Or on Sol Gordon's, for that matter.

MARTIN BOER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PURITY TEST

LAST FALL, AN INFORMATION sheet circulated around Arizona high schools advertising a new scholarship fund available to Native American women who were residents of Arizona. The proposed Sally Keith Scholarship Fund promised four-year scholarships at the University of Arizona ($5,000 a year for tuition, room, and board), with "preference given to a girl who has been able to say 'no' to sex." Keith, a ninety-year-old alumna of the school, said the idea came to her after learning about the high number of teen pregnancies in Arizona. "I thought if I could find one girl every year and influence her to look ahead in life rather than get involved in a pregnancy," she explained, "that would be something wonderful that I'd love to do."

As for the university itself, it declined to offer the scholarship unless the terms were rewritten. Said Frank Felix, the university's director of scholarship development, "We can't dictate morals."

Of course, dictation may have been beside the point: The Virginity Verification line alone would have added a whole new dimension to registration day at the university. Yet, in the fiscally tight Nineties, one wonders whether other schools will hold the line against potential donors who insist on folding their money between the pages of *The Book of Virtues*. In fact, why should these donors bother to extort concessions from the university when they could just as easily go directly to the prospective students and cut their own cash-on-the-line, "Just Say No" deals with them? And why stop with virginity? Why not create signature scholarships for those who have said no to Nietzsche? to plaid? to body piercing? to Publishers Clearing House?

> Is the Virginity Verification line coming to a school near you?

But then again, why say no at all? What about scholarships for those who have said yes to something important to the donor? Yes to rational-choice theory? Yes to three-button blazers? Yes to the Great Books? Moral indentures: It's a perfect idea for the third millennium, and, though Sally Keith may have lost this round, there are no doubt plenty of Chris Whittles out there ready to franchise the moral rehabilitation of the slacker generation.

R.J. LAMBROSE

ETHICS AT SEA

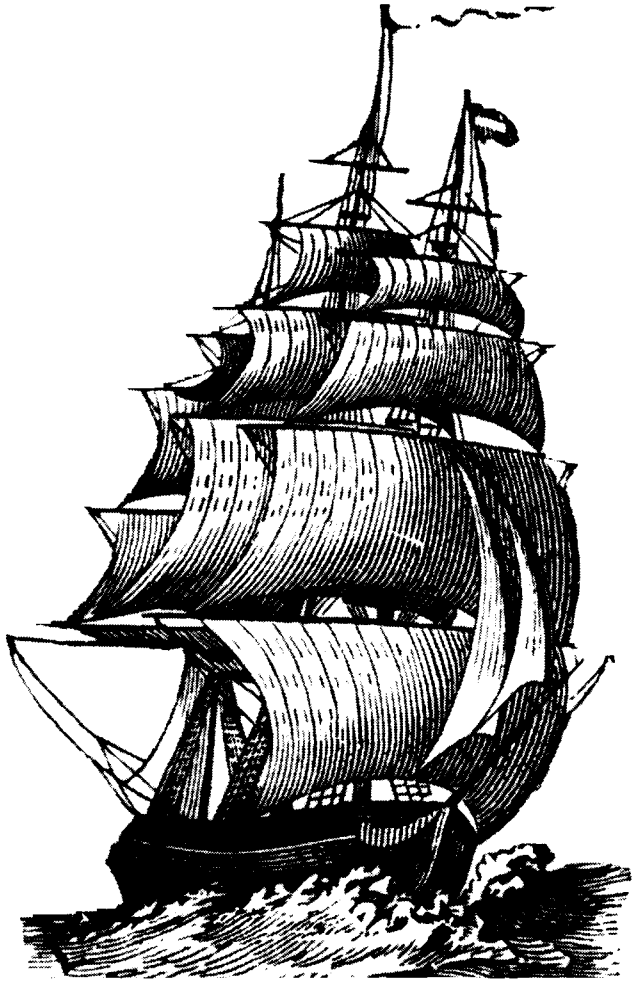
AT MOST COLLEGES, they're called bull sessions—those intense late-night arguments in the dorm over the meaning of Kant's categorical imperative or who you'd save in a burning house. But at the U.S. Naval Academy, where shooting the breeze is a busy sailor's pipe dream, the bull session—and all the ethical hairsplitting that goes with it—is a "working dress" scheduled affair.

For the last two years the entire brigade of 4,000 midshipmen at Annapolis has been instructed to make room in their crowded schedules for a monthly afternoon of authorized soul-searching. Divided into groups of fifteen, the mids engage in freewheeling discussions of everything from *Crime and Punishment* to the moral justification for crimes of passion. In an environment where plebes are taught that there are only four answers to any question ("Yes, sir," "No, sir," "No excuse, sir," and "I'll find out, sir"), the freedom to speak your mind doesn't come easily. But these ungraded "integrity development seminars" are only one aspect of a new effort to introduce concepts like moral ambiguity into the midshipmen's rigidly prescribed vocabulary.

The final component of the sweeping new morality program fell into place last December, when Professor Nancy Sherman was named to the Naval Academy's Distinguished Chair in Ethics. The chair comes courtesy of a $1.5 million private endowment from a 1955 academy graduate and his business partner and will crown the school's recent moves—in the wake of a series of sex and thievery scandals—to implement a full-blown curriculum in character development and ethical training. Sherman, a professor of philosophy at Georgetown University and the author of *The Fabric of Character: Aristotle's Theory of Virtue* (Oxford, 1989) and *Making a Necessity of Virtue* (Cambridge, 1997), began teaching a core course in January titled "Moral Reasoning for the Military Leader." She'll also supervise military faculty in the Division of Ethics, Leadership, and Law and act

> The navy had long assumed that its officers were, ipso facto, honorable creatures.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



as principal ethics adviser to the academy's superintendent, Admiral Charles Larson. Larson hopes that Sherman or her successor will eventually oversee the institution of a Center for Ethical Studies at the academy.

In a profession where the moral implications of one's actions are potentially a matter of national import, it may seem a bit late in the game for a service academy to be inaugurating courses on the fine points of ethical behavior. But the Navy had long taken for granted that its officers were, ipso facto, honorable creatures—that is, until 1991 brought both a major cheating scandal at the academy and the infamous Tailhook episode. Since then, academy officials have had to reexamine the assumption that college-age kids—even those who've pledged to give their lives for their country—necessarily come prepared to follow a higher code of honor than their peers. As Sherman notes, "The mids are clearly there to put themselves in harm's way, and they need to learn that ship comes before shipmate. At their age, that's a hard lesson to learn, and some take it on a bit naively."

So how do the mids learn these tough lessons? Through a combination of formal study in ethics and the chance to ponder real-life situations. In class, Sherman uses the example of the submariner who is forced to sacrifice the life of a buddy on the lookout bridge when the sub comes under fire: "The best thing for your crew is to push off and move on, but the man

New from Columbia

History in Three Keys

The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth

Paul A. Cohen

448 pages • 36 photos
3 maps • $34.5 • cloth

In this long-awaited book, Paul Cohen uses the Boxer Uprising of 1898-1900—a major anti-foreign explosion and watershed event in Chinese history—as a vehicle for the skillful illumination of the tensions existing between *historical reconstruction* and the two more pervasive ways of knowing the past—*experience* and *myth*.

"An unusual achievement: at once conceptually bold, intellectually clear, and methodologically convincing. . . . Cohen pares the overlays of historical accounts of the Boxers down to their constituent parts as myth and lived experience. The book is eminently readable."

—Jonathan Spence,
Yale University

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

TENURE DISPUTES

LAW OFFICES OF
JEFFREY M. DUBAN
689 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10022
(212) 583-1600

LITIGATION PRACTICE INCLUDING:

Faculty & Student Disciplinary Actions and Dismissals

Promotion and Tenure Disputes

Academic Contracts

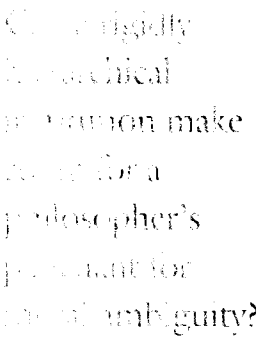
A former professor, Jeffrey M. Duban received his Ph.D. in Classical Philology from Johns Hopkins in 1975.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

up top dies." Sherman stresses that the important question in these circumstances is not only "should one do it?" but "what feelings do you have?" Being good, she notes, is "not just a matter of acting well, but of having appropriate emotions."

But are "appropriate emotions" something that can be learned—especially by students on the verge of adulthood? Sherman admits that character formation is a mysterious process but believes that "there's a lot of moral growth between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two." How do you foster such growth? Give midshipmen, Sherman says, "the opportunity to reflect coolly and calmly" on conflicts they are likely to face in combat, as well as the chance to defend and argue cherished ideals in the classroom.

It may seem curious that, given the military's traditionally closed culture, a civilian was chosen to guide the Naval Academy



toward ethical enlightenment. Academy spokesman Captain Tom Jurkowsky says, "There's no one in uniform who has [Sherman's] scholarly credentials." But it's also worth noting that after new scandals shook the academy last spring—including a court-martial decision on drug dealing and arrests for car theft, pedophilia, and rape—it's been widely perceived that an outsider is just what the Navy needs to set the institution back on course.

Jurkowski says that plans for a civilian appointment to an ethics chair had been under way since Admiral Larson took charge more than two years ago: "We envisioned the appointment coming somewhere toward the end of his term, but the arrival of the endowment has happily accelerated the process." Both Jurkowski and Sherman point out that the academy had already initiated a core ethics course as well as the monthly seminars, which are led by both naval personnel and civilian faculty and staff.

Still, it will be interesting to see whether a culture known for its rigid hierarchy and strict adherence to rules can accommodate a philosopher's penchant for moral ambiguity—and whether the whole program isn't merely a nod to the academy's critics. Sherman is confident that the Naval Academy is sincere about exploring complex questions, such as who owes loyalty to whom.

And what if the answer lies in following a higher authority than the Navy's? "It's a challenging problem to ask leaders to follow regulations and at the same time question illegitimate sources of authority. Admiral Larson is very keen on creating leaders who will make the right decisions—even if it means breaking the chain of command."

LINDA DeLIBERO

PAPERBACKS

THE OGRE
Michel Tournier
An international bestseller and winner of the Prix Goncourt, *The Ogre* follows the passage of strange, gentle Abel Tiffauges from submissive schoolboy to "ogre" of the Nazi school at the castle of Kaltenborn.
$15.95 paperback

FRIDAY
Michel Tournier
Winner of the 1967 Grand Prix du Roman of the Académie Française, *Friday* is a sly, enchanting retelling of the legend of Robinson Crusoe.
$14.95 paperback

SCRATCHES
volume one of *Rules of the Game*
Michel Leiris
translated by Lydia Davis
"The most significant and arresting work of autobiography to have been written in the twentieth century."
—John Sturrock
$15.95 paperback

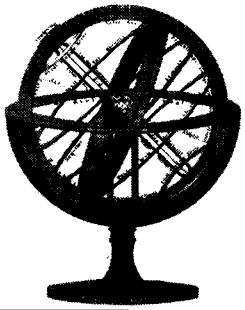
SCRAPS
volume two of *Rules of the Game*
Michel Leiris
translated by Lydia Davis
Available for the first time in English. "He is incontestably one of the greatest writers of the century."—Claude Lévi-Strauss
$15.95 paperback

THE FRIDAY BOOK
Essays and Other Nonfiction
John Barth
"Barth demonstrates an enthusiasm for the life of the mind, a joy in thinking (and in expressing those thoughts) that becomes contagious."—*Washington Post*
$15.95 paperback

THE MAMMOTH AND THE MOUSE
Microhistory and Morphology
Florike Egmond and Peter Mason
The authors seek to rescue morphology from abstraction and microhistory from the taint of triviality.
$15.95 paperback

SADE/FOURIER/LOYOLA
Roland Barthes
"Barthes' *Sade, Fourier, Loyola* . . . is probably his best book."
—Ronald Hayman
$14.95 paperback

COSMOS
A Sketch of the Physical Description of the Universe
Alexander von Humboldt
Explorer, courtier, laboratory scientist, and acclaimed author, Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) embodied the Enlightenment ideal.
$15.95 paperback, Volume 1
$14.95 paperback, Volume 2

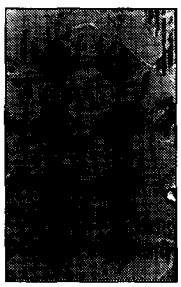


Available at bookstores or from The Johns Hopkins University Press
Hampden Station, Baltimore, Maryland 21211 • 1-800-537-5487 • http://jhupress.jhu.edu/home.html

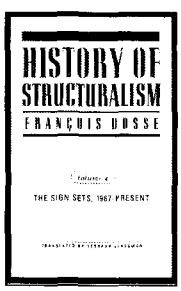
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

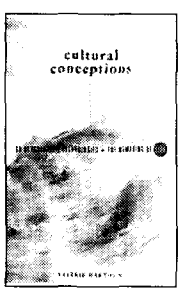
FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Will Teach for Food
Academic Labor in Crisis
CARY NELSON, EDITOR
Foreword by Barbara Ehrenreich
Will Teach for Food provides a clarion call to academic workers, summoning them to take action against the continued decline in working conditions on American campuses.
$19.95 paper (3034-8) $49.95 cloth (3033-X)
248 pages Cultural Politics Series, Volume 12

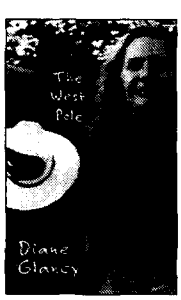


History of Structuralism
Volume 1: The Rising Sign, 1945-1966
Volume 2: The Sign Sets, 1967-Present
FRANÇOIS DOSSE
Translated by Deborah Glassman
The first comprehensive history of one of the most influential intellectual movements of the twentieth century.
Volume 1 $49.95 cloth (2239-6) 512 pages
Volume 2 $49.95 cloth (2370-8) 416 pages
Two vol. set $85.00 (2240-X)

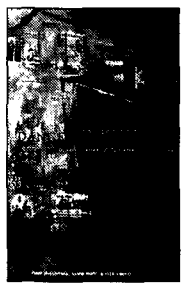


Cultural Conceptions
On Reproductive Technologies and the Remaking of Life
VALERIE HARTOUNI
Considers the cultural effects of new reproductive technologies as reflected in video images, journalism, scientific debates, legal briefs, and policy decisions.
$16.95x paper (2623-5) $39.95 cloth (2622-7)
192 pages

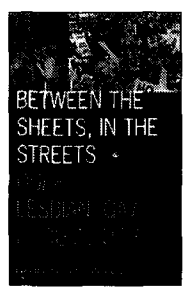
Radio Voices
American Broadcasting, 1922-1952
MICHELE HILMES
An overview of radio's impact on American culture in the first half of the twentieth century. Explores the interplay between programming and popular culture.
$19.95 paper (2621-9) $49.95 cloth (2620-0)
320 pages



The West Pole
DIANE GLANCY
A series of interlinked considerations of the connection between storymaking and identity by American Book Award winner Diane Glancy.
$17.95 cloth (2894-7) 216 pages

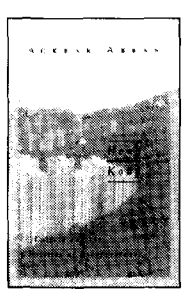


Dangerous Liaisons
Gender, Nation, and Postcolonial Perspectives
ANNE MCCLINTOCK, AAMIR MUFTI, AND ELLA SHOHAT, EDITORS
The first collection to emphasize the complex interaction between gender and postcoloniality.
$24.95 paper (2649-9) $62.95 cloth (2648-0) 560 pages Cultural Politics Series, Volume 11



Between the Sheets, In the Streets
Queer, Lesbian, Gay Documentary
CHRIS HOLMLUND AND CYNTHIA FUCHS, EDITORS
The first book to focus on the connections between sexuality, activism, and documentary film.
$21.95 paper (2775-4) $54.95 cloth (2774-6)
304 pages Visible Evidence Series, Volume 1

The Absolute Artist
The Historiography of a Concept
CATHERINE M. SOUSSLOFF
An engaging consideration of the social construction of the artist from the fifteenth century to the present.
$17.95 paper (2897-1) $44.95 cloth (2896-3)
216 pages



Hong Kong
Culture and the Politics of Disappearance
ACKBAR ABBAS
A consideration of what the culture of Hong Kong tells us about the state of the world at the *fin-de-siècle*.
$16.95 paper (2925-0) $39.95 cloth (2924-2)
168 pages

Visit our ever-changing website at www.upress.umn.edu for information on our *Hot Off the Press* feature, recent titles, ordering, submission guidelines, and more.

at bookstores or from
University of Minnesota Press
612-627-1970

MINNESOTA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Breakthrough *Books*

WE ASKED NINE SCHOLARS TO TELL US ABOUT THEIR FAVORITE NEW BOOKS IN MEDIEVAL STUDIES

David Nirenberg, professor of history at Rice University and author of *Communities of Violence: Persecution of Minorities in the Middle Ages* (Princeton, 1996).

"'In my Father's house are many mansions,' medieval defenders of religious tolerance were fond of saying. Modern devotees of medieval studies might say the same. Nevertheless, the field is held together by some shared concerns. Consider two recent books about ritual in two very different corners of the medieval world: **Ivan Marcus**'s ***Rituals of Childhood: Jewish Culture and Acculturation in the Middle Ages*** (Yale, 1996) and **Paula Sanders**'s ***Ritual, Politics, and the City in Fatimid Cairo*** (SUNY, 1994). The first describes an obscure initiation rite for Ashkenazi schoolboys as a complex dialectic of imitation and opposition between Judaism and Christianity. The second reconstructs the processes through which the breakaway Isma'ili Muslim caliphate simultaneously appropriated the idioms of its Sunni predecessors and marked its differences from them. Both are wonderfully true to the local logics of the cultures they study while drawing on an interdisciplinary treasure house of approaches to problems of cultural differentiation and reproduction."

....

William Chester Jordan, professor of history at Princeton University and author of five books, including *The Great Famine: Northern Europe in the Early Fourteenth Century* (Princeton, 1996).

"**Steven Justice**'s book ***Writing and Rebellion: England in 1381*** (California, 1994) sets a new standard for interdisciplinary scholarship. Focusing on a group of 'letters' attributed to rebel leaders in the Great Peasant Rebellion of 1381, it is a brilliant discussion of attitudes toward writing, the nature of literacy, and the power of documentation to terrorize (by recording who owes what, how much, and to whom) in fourteenth-century rural England. Justice rescues the thought world of medieval rustics from both the denigrating stereotypes of their hostile upper-class contemporaries and the persistent oversimplifications of modern scholars. The author comes closer than anyone has to capturing something like the authentic voice of medieval rural discontents."

....

Patrick Geary, director of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at UCLA and author of *Phantoms of Remembrance: Memory and Oblivion at the End of the First Millennium* (Princeton, 1994).

"If I could send people to two recent medieval-history books that are fascinating, important, and demanding, they would be **David Nirenberg**'s ***Communities of Violence: Persecution of Minorities in the Middles Ages*** (Princeton, 1996) and **Amy Remensnyder**'s ***Remembering Kings Past: Monastic Foundation Legends in Medieval Southern France*** (Cornell, 1996). Nirenberg examines the persecution of lepers, Jews, and Muslims in southern France and Spain, not as part of an age-old history of prejudice, but in terms of how people negotiate their lives and create meaning within the broad inherited traditions in which they live. Remensnyder looks at how legendary foundation stories, created when royal power was still a fiction, became part of the means by which later monarchs were able to consolidate real power. Both expose us to a world at once very alien from our own and yet frighteningly familiar."

....

Ruth Mazo Karras, professor of history at Temple University and author of *Slavery and Society in Medieval Scandinavia* (Yale, 1988) and *Common Women: Prostitution and Sexuality in Medieval England* (Oxford, 1996).

"No single book in the last five years has had the impact of **Caroline Walker Bynum**'s ***Holy Feast and Holy Fast: The Religious Significance of Food to Medieval Women*** (California, 1987)," says Karras, "but several stand out. **John W. Baldwin**'s ***The Language of Sex: Five Voices From Medieval France Around 1200*** (Chicago, 1994) eruditely refutes Foucault's dictum that 'the Middle Ages had organized around the theme of the flesh...a discourse that was markedly unitary.' Of greater interest to non-medievalists, however, is **Robert Bartlett**'s ***The Making of Europe: Conquest, Colonization, and Cultural Change, 950–1350*** (Allen Lane, 1993). Bartlett reinterprets the broad sweep of medieval history, arguing that the experience of colonization on the periphery of Latin Christendom shaped western Europe's internal political and cultural development. Without directly addressing theoretical discussions about colonialism, this work has nevertheless much to offer those interested in these issues in a more contemporary context."

....

Barbara Newman, professor of English and religion at Northwestern University and author of *From Virile Woman to WomanChrist: Studies in Medieval Religion and Literature* (Pennsylvania, 1995).

"As the millennium approaches," says Newman, "Last Things surge to the forefront with the return of ambitious histories that trace the development of thought about heaven and hell, Christ and Antichrist, judg-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment and resurrection. In ***The Resurrection of the Body in Western Christianity, 200–1336*** (Columbia, 1995), **Caroline Walker Bynum** brilliantly melds intellectual history with the history of the body, juxtaposing practices like the dismemberment of saints with theologians' debates about cannibalism and the power of God. Less apocalyptic but long overdue is **Jo Ann McNamara**'s ***Sisters in Arms: Catholic Nuns Through Two Millennia*** (Harvard, 1996), the first comprehensive history of nuns since Lina Eckenstein's *Woman Under Monasticism* a century ago. The titles tell a story all their own: In a hundred years, we've moved from 'woman' to 'women,' subordinates to sisters—and that in itself is no small apocalyptic sign."

• • •

David Wallace, professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania and author of *Chaucer and the Early Writings of Boccaccio* (D.S. Brewer, 1985) and *Boccaccio: Decameron* (Cambridge, 1991).

Wallace recommends ***Women's Writing in Middle English,*** edited by **Alexandra Barratt** (Longman, 1992). "It examines differences between men and women—beginning with proclivities to baldness and ending with the womb. We learn how women may conceive girls or boys during intercourse, how hermaphrodites are made, and how a woman who has lost her virginity might find it again. The volume includes some extraordinary original texts. In 1422, for example, a woman dreams of her friend Margaret, once a nun, being ripped apart in purgatory by a dog and cat. 'And as touchynge the lytill hounde and the cate,' we later learn, 'they were hir mawemetts [idols] the whils scho was one lyfe [alive], and scho sett hir herte to mekill one swylke [too much on such] foulle wormes.' Pet lovers beware."

• • • •

Lee Patterson, professor of English at Yale University and author of *Negotiating the Past: The Historical Understanding of Medieval Literature* (Wisconsin, 1987) and *Chaucer and the Subject of History* (Wisconsin, 1991).

Patterson likes **Ralph Hanna**'s ***Pursuing History: Middle English Manuscripts and Their Texts*** (Stanford, 1996). "Hanna unlocks with intelligence and subtlety the social and literary meanings that manuscripts hold by returning to the medievalist's traditional tools: textual criticism, paleography, and codicology." Patterson also cites the enduring importance of **Howard Bloch**'s ***Etymologies and Genealogies: A Literary Anthropology of the French Middle Ages*** (Chicago, 1983). "Not a new book, but it is still the foremost example of how contemporary theory can help us understand medieval culture. Plenty more recent books try to do this, but Bloch remains the best model, not least because he is not in thrall to any single theory."

• • • •

Stephen G. Nichols, professor of French and humanities at Johns Hopkins University, director of the

School of Criticism and Theory at Cornell University, and author of *Medievalism and the Modernist Temper* (Johns Hopkins, 1990).

Medieval studies is "a hot topic on both sides of the Atlantic," says Nichols. "Postmodernism suits the Middle Ages and vice versa. From hypertext and feminism to queer theory, history, and material philology, terrific books are being published—and they're selling. One of the breakthroughs is **Maria Rosa Menocal**'s ***Shards of Love*** (Duke, 1993). This gutsy book gives a philosophy of history and lyric poetry that blasts the boundaries between high and low culture to argue that in 1492 Spain expelled, along with the Jews and Arabs, the cultural pluralism that made poetry. Newborn in America, the traditional medieval lyric forms made songs out of the pain of exile: songs in many and mixed languages, from chants, to spirituals, to rock. Eric Clapton's 'Layla,' based on a medieval Persian romance, is one of her most intriguing examples."

• • • •

Stephen Jaeger, professor of German at the University of Washington in Seattle and author of *The Origins of Courtliness: Civilizing Trends and the Formation of Courtly Ideals, 939–1210* (Pennsylvania, 1985) and *The Envy of Angels: Cathedral Schools and Social Ideals in Medieval Europe, 950–1200* (Pennsylvania, 1994).

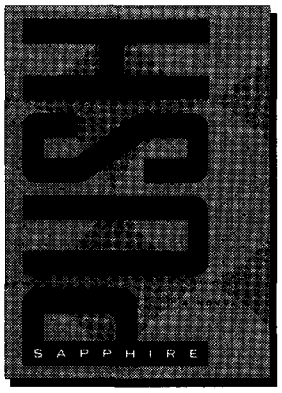
Jaeger recommends **Horst Wenzel**'s ***Hören und Sehen, Schrift und Bild: Kultur und Gedächtnis im Mittelalter*** (Munich: C.H. Beck, 1995). The book, whose title translates as "Hearing and Seeing, Writing and Image: Culture and Memory in the Middle Ages," is "a fascinating book about how communication was represented in the Middle Ages. Everyone knew that the angel announced to Mary her pregnancy; medieval artists were charged with the task of making that act of communication visible. In tracing the iconography of the annunciation from the early to late Middle Ages, Wenzel depicts a change from body language to written language. His 'poetics of visuality' uncovers codes governing communication for a variety of visual artifacts from medieval court culture. The framework suggests interesting parallels with other cultures in the midst of media transition—our own, for instance." Jaeger appends a plea to interested publishers: "We need an English translation!"

RICK PERLSTEIN

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCE, NY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New in paperback from Vintage Books



Push

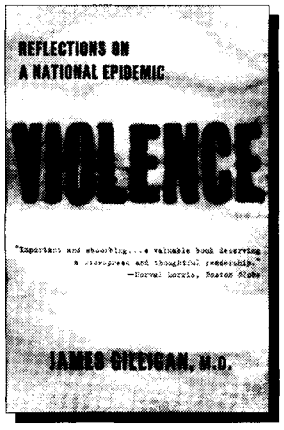
A Novel

by Sapphire

$11.00; 192pp.

"A fascinating novel that may well find its place in the...American literary canon."—*The Phildelphia Inquirer*

Set against the profoundly dehumanizing landscape of society's impoverished and unwanted, Sapphire's brilliant, controversial first novel gives voice to one illiterate girl and her fight for survival and self-worth.



Violence

Reflections on a National Epidemic

by James Gilligan, M.D.

$14.00; 320pp.

"James Gilligan has written a stunning book about violence. As a psychiatrist who has spent twenty-five years of his professional life treating men who committed murder, Gilligan draws poignantly on his work with prisoners to help us understand what motivates desperate men. In the end, he offers a compelling psychoanalytic explanation of violence while calling on society to take social, economic, and cultural measures to help prevent the 'deadly epidemic' from spreading."—Judith Friedlander, Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, The New School for Social Research

Same-Sex Marriage: Pro and Con

A Reader

Edited and with an Introduction by Andrew Sullivan

$14.00; 400pp.

The *New Republic* senior editor gathers two thousand years of argument on same-sex partnerships into an anthology of historic inclusiveness. He offers selections from over fifty contributors and sources including Genesis, Plato, Katha Pollitt, James Q. Wilson, Hannah Arendt, Elizabeth Birch, the Senate Debate on the Defense of Marriage Act, Ralph Hexter, Jonathan Rauch, Larry Kramer, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Sandra Day O'Connor, Amy E. Schwartz, William Safire, Barney Frank, Jay Allen Sekulow, and Doug Ireland.

At bookstores now or call 1-800-793-2665 (credit cards only)

For examination copies, please write to: Random House Academic Marketing, 201 E. 50th Street, New York, NY 10022 or email acmart@randomhouse.com

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Inside *Publishing*

WHITE MYTHOLOGY

IS CHARLES MURRAY, AUTHOR OF *THE BELL Curve,* the ideological descendant of Immanuel Kant? If the idea sounds outrageous, chances are you don't know Kant's *Physical Geography.* "Humanity is at its greatest perfection in the race of the whites," wrote the champion of Enlightenment humanism—under the morbid heading "Innate characteristics of the human being considered throughout the world." As for the rest of the great chain of being, "The yellow Indians do have a meager talent. The Negroes are far below them and at the lowest point are a part of the American peoples."

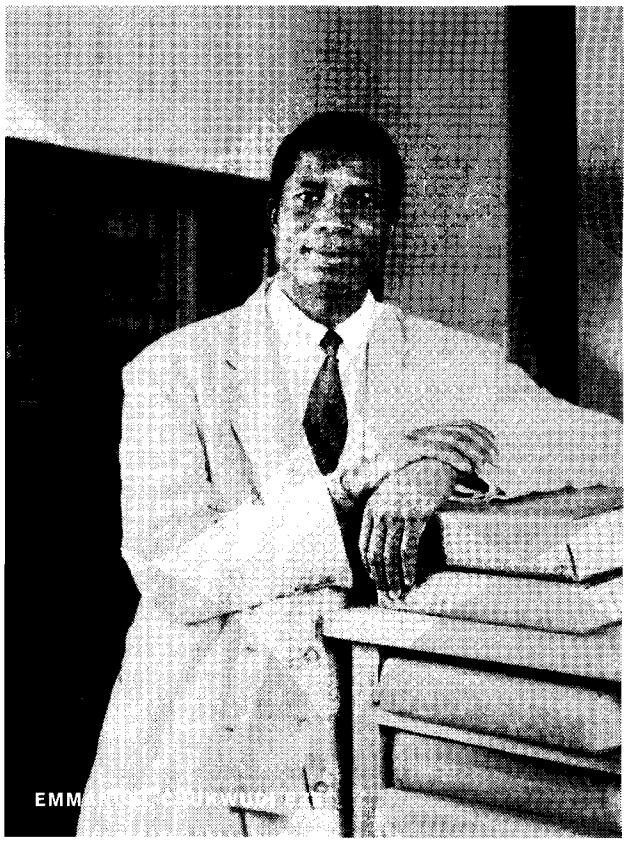
Kant scholars seldom assign *Physical Geography* to their students. But, as Emmanuel Chukwudi Eze notes in the introduction to his new reader *Race and the Enlightenment* (Blackwell), in Kant's days racial classification wasn't a fleeting breach of professionalism—it *was* professionalism. When Kant mused that "the Negroes are born white apart from their genitals and a ring around the navel, which are black," and that "people on Formosa...possess the beginnings of an ape's tail," he did so as a scholar. Indeed, according to Eze, Kant devoted a remarkably large amount of his time to "the 'twin' sciences of anthropology and physical geography"—the precursors of modern racial science. As their writings in Eze's new anthology make clear, the most distinguished eighteenth-century men of letters shared most of Kant's assumptions, while adding personal touches to the emerging portrait of what Eze calls a "racialized world."

Race and the Enlightenment presents a sobering alternative view of the Age of Reason. Eze, a Nigerian-born professor of philosophy at the New School, culled his sixteen excerpts from a variety of sources: nonphilosophical writings by Kant, David Hume, and Thomas Jefferson; the geographical and climatic studies of the "human species" by Georges-Louis Buffon, Johann Blumenbach, and Georges Cuvier; the entries under "Negro" in French and British encyclopedias; and, most provocatively, Hegel's "Lectures on the Philosophy of World History." To read these passages is to confront the troubling intimacy between the intellectual movements that praised the rights of man and the ideologies that established racial hierarchy. There is Jefferson, in his *Notes on the State of Virginia,* anguishing over the demoralizing effects of slavery on a free nation but concluding that the "unfortunate difference of color, and perhaps of faculty, is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people." And there is Hegel, spinning a tale of history as progress in which Native Americans are consigned to "degeneration" and Africans to "the land of childhood, removed from the light of self-conscious history and wrapped in the dark mantle of night."

> What does the worst of the Enlightenment have to do with the best of it?

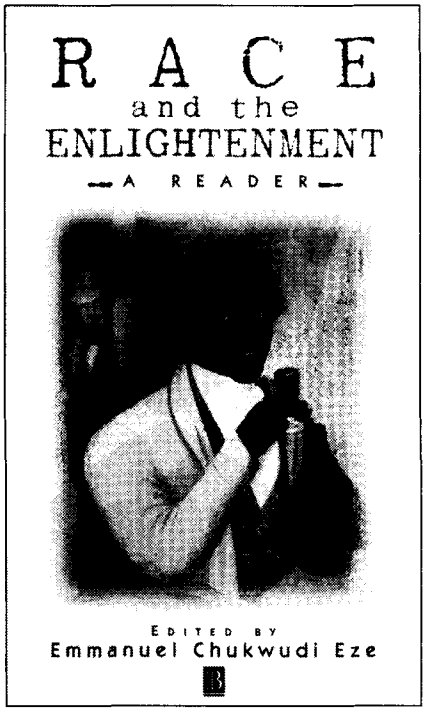
Except for the lengthy Hegel essay, the selections are fragments of a few pages. To critics, *Race and the Enlightenment* might look like a cut-and-paste job. But Eze hopes the anthology will prompt philosophers to ask the question, What does the worst of the Enlightenment have to do with the best of it?

For many scholars, the answer is nothing at all. In his 1973 *Enlightenment: A Comprehensive Anthology,* historian Peter Gay ignored race altogether, apart from observing that Hume's belief in black inferiority in his essay "Of National Characters" merits "our notice." And indeed, a strong case can be made for seeing the Enlightenment's racism as the incidental



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hypocrisy of eighteenth-century Europeans whose ideas about reason, self-government, and progress were otherwise race-neutral, if not implicitly antiracist. As literary theorist Tzvetan Todorov has written, "If one makes the effort to get beyond historical contingencies and reconstruct an 'ideal type' of the Enlightenment, its ideology can only be described...as universalist and egalitarian—as far removed as possible from racialism." It's no accident, Todorov argues, that the founders of modern racism in the nineteenth century, notably Joseph Arthur Gobineau and Gustave Le Bon, were "self-declared enemies of the Enlightenment." By comparison, Enlightenment radicals like Tom Paine, who never flagged in his attacks on slavery, distinguished themselves as the first modern democrats.



"Negroes are born white, apart from their genitals," Kant wrote.

Fair enough. Yet there is an increasingly influential school of contrarians in literature and philosophy departments—among them K. Anthony Appiah, V.Y. Mudimbe, Etienne Balibar, and Eze. These critics take a more skeptical, not to say jaundiced, view of the race neutrality of Enlightenment humanism. Unlike most philosophers, they refuse to cordon off the racist Kant of *Physical Geography* from the universalist Kant of "What is Enlightenment?" In fleshing out their arguments, they have drawn on the archaeologies of Foucault as well as historical studies like George Mosse's *Toward the Final Solution: A History of European Racism*, which situates the birth of modern racism in the new sciences of the Enlightenment that exalted the European man against the "savage." The result is a more theoretically nuanced—and mellower—version of Sartre's notorious assertion, in the preface to Frantz Fanon's *The Wretched of the Earth*, that "there is nothing more consistent than a racist humanism since the European has only been able to become a man through creating slaves and monsters."

Eze, who is currently writing a study of the Enlightenment's "discourse on race," wants to remind us that the Enlightenment was "racist and race conscious as a historical phenomenon." But, he adds, "I am a philosopher, not a hunter of racists. Temperamentally, I'm more interested in bringing out ambiguities." (In this spirit, he battled Blackwell via e-mail in order to prevent the publisher from titling his book *The Racist Enlightenment*.) His project, he says, is not so much to indict the Enlightenment as to uncover how it "constituted itself through racialism." What Eze means is that the Enlightenment devised notions of racial difference by which to emphasize its break with the "Dark Ages" in which the non-European world was thought to be still living. Even today, Eze argues, the "traces" of this history infect our vocabulary.

Race and the Enlightenment takes an equally hard look at the origins of antiracism. Eze has selected an 1800 essay by Johann Gottfried von Herder, a leading critic of the Enlightenment, as an example of how bedeviled antiracism was—and is—by the notion of race that it rose up against. As Eze remarks, the German philosopher opens his observations on the "peoples of Africa" in a voice that "strikingly recalls Leonard Jeffries." According to Herder: "The negro has as much right to term his savage robbers albinoes and white devils, as we have to deem him the emblem of evil.... I, might he say, I, the black, am the original man.... I have taken the deepest draughts from the source of life, the Sun: on me, and on everything around me, it has acted with the greatest energy and vivacity." Herder then briskly proceeds to tabulate the scientific peculiarities of black physiognomy and to evoke a timeless Africa whose people were "not formed" for the "superior joys" of Europe.

Whether they know it or not, says Eze, the twentieth-century theorists of negritude and Afrocentrism were all writing in the spirit—and perpetuating the "antiracist racism"—of Herder. "When Léopold Senghor said that emotion is Negro, just as reason is Hellenic, or when people say 'black is beautiful'," cautions Eze, "it may make political sense, but you're still fighting racism on racism's own terrain." To get out of the cul-de-sac of race, Eze counsels, we must learn to imagine a "post-racial politics."

It's an attractive, if quixotic, appeal. And in addressing it to his fellow philosophers, Eze adopts an uncharacteristically exhortatory tone: "There was a humanistic concern at the heart of the Enlightenment, and we must wake up again to what is beyond our offices in public life." Read: Philosophers should be more like eighteenth-century *philosophes*.

The irony isn't lost on Eze. "I guess," he says a little sheepishly, "I'm an Enlightenment man at heart."

ADAM SHATZ

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHECK YOUR HEAD

SIX YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE GULF War, an epidemic rages among veterans. Every day new soldiers fall sick, but their symptoms are bewilderingly vague: migraines, muscle weakness, a loss of balance. Even so, the 60,000 or so soldiers suffering from Gulf War Syndrome insist that the outbreak can be traced directly to toxic exposures in Kuwait—though medical studies have yet to pinpoint a causal agent. Researchers feel stymied. Does a latent retrovirus, like HIV, lurk inside the soldiers' bodies? Can brief exposure to pesticides and poison gas possibly lead to sickness years after the fact?

Elaine Showalter, the Princeton literary critic, offers a different diagnosis—one that's sure to infuriate veterans. "It's male hysteria, pure and simple," she says. In her new book *Hystories: Hysterical Epidemics and Modern Media* (Columbia), Showalter depicts Gulf War Syndrome as but one of many illusory illnesses infecting the landscape, from chronic fatigue to multiple personality disorder to alien abduction. With a bluntness some readers will no doubt find glib, Showalter insists that our refusal to confront the reality of psychosomatic illness only prolongs suffering and encourages the spread of new hysterias.

Showalter, who for almost two decades has spent part of each academic year at London's Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, isn't without compassion for the "very real suffering out there." She simply feels that nothing good can come from fruitlessly searching for medical explanations of psychosomatic maladies. Instead, she wants to redefine hysteria as an almost humdrum affair, a "universal human response to emotional conflict" that affects men as well as women.

As commonplace as it is, the protean character of psychosomatic complaints makes them tricky to diagnose; their symptoms, Showalter writes, "mimic culturally permissible expressions of distress." In other words, those seduced-by-a-succubus stories of the nineteenth century have a way of becoming today's alien-abduction tales. It was no accident, says Showalter, that as an unhappy teenager in the Fifties she briefly adopted a polio-inflected limp—mirroring the epidemic of the day. Similarly, our current fear of viruses engenders hysterias like "sick building" syndrome and the frenzy over Epstein-Barr, the putative source of chronic fatigue.

Showalter's book maps out "hystories," the pop-culture paths through which psychogenic illnesses propagate themselves. As a literary critic, Showalter finds that hysterical epidemics rely on stock narrative conventions. Like the Salem witch trials, hysterias typically originate in small, close-knit enclaves—such as Incline Village, the tiny Nevada retirement community where chronic fatigue first reared its weary head—or on military bases where veterans and their families trade rumors of Airborne Toxic Events. Then there are the inevitable guru figures, those doctors and therapists who provide "a clear and coherent explanation for...many confusing symptoms." Said gurus go about publicizing their breakthrough discoveries; before you know it, Oprah's clasping the hands of teary-eyed victims and Cher's confessing in *Cosmo* that she, too, is a long time sufferer. Conspiracies always loom large in hystories: When the medical establishment rejects the diagnosis, charges of a cover-up are sure to follow.

Gulf War Syndrome, says Princeton's Elaine Showalter is "male hysteria, pure and simple."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Showalter traces the hystory plot back to La Salpêtrière, the Parisian clinic of Jean-Martin Charcot, the fin-de-siècle physician who became famous for treating hysterics through hypnosis. By putting his writhing patients on display at public lectures—and photographing his favorite performers—Charcot established an iconography of insanity that, Showalter argues, was picked up by subsequent patients. (As historians have noted, the quiverings and contortions of Charcot's patients—which the doctor termed *clownisme*—eerily resembled the melodramatic stylings of French actresses of the period.) By analogy, suggests Showalter, vulnerable people learn the recovered-memory script by watching carefully choreographed victims on *Jenny Jones*.

While some feminist scholars have tried to reclaim hysteria as a singular form of female self-expression—interpreting, say, the persistent cough and migraines of Freud's patient Dora as emblems of outrage at her stultifying society life—Showalter's goal is to defeminize (and deglamorize) a universal affliction. In fact, her project is more in line with Susan Sontag, whose *Illness as Metaphor* aimed to strip cancer and tuberculosis of their moral freight. "Hysteria is neither the sign of a higher consciousness nor the badge of a shameful weakness," Showalter writes. Under stressful conditions, anyone is susceptible.

Showalter's arguments have caught the eye of the Pentagon.

But if psychosomatic illness is so damn ordinary, why use the loaded term "hysteria"? "I know people find it insulting, but it's the best way of underscoring historical continuity," she says. "I don't want to contribute to the constant renaming of the same illness." Take Gulf War Syndrome, for example: In the past century, it's been otherwise known as shell shock, combat fatigue, and post-traumatic stress disorder. "The Vietnam era helped educate the public about PTSD, but the Gulf War debate seems to exist in a historical vacuum," she laments.

Showalter thinks many of her feminist peers similarly fail to make historical connections. As she sees it, there's a contradiction between celebrating troubled "hysteric supermodels" like Dora and Anna O. while staunchly resisting the notion that contemporary women could be acting out similar psychic frustrations. "Literary critics are very astute when it comes to these dead women," she complains. "But when it's your friend or colleague—oh, no, that would be insulting! Why can't modern hysteria be seen as equally dignified?" In fact, when Showalter offered up her hysteria thesis at the Dartmouth Theory Seminar in 1994, she was roundly criticized for doubting the legitimacy of recovered memory and chronic fatigue. "I was told in no uncertain terms: Don't go there," she says.

Then again, maybe the critics have a point. How can Showalter be so sure that all the syndromes she sneers at have no organic basis? As a medical historian, Showalter surely knows that before a disease is properly understood sick patients often meet maddening resistance from doctors. Knotty autoimmune diseases like lupus (which primarily affects women) often take years to diagnose properly—early symptoms like fatigue and sun sensitivity can resemble malingering. Throughout much of this century, doctors dismissed multiple sclerosis as "the faker's disease." And in the age of AIDS, who can doubt that some syndromes can turn out to be devastatingly real?

Showalter feels her semesters in London have helped her discriminate between fact and illusion. "There's a lot more skepticism over there about, for example, Gulf War Syndrome," she notes, "and that skepticism influences the number of veterans who actually fall ill. In England, out of 45,000 soldiers, fewer than 700 cases have been reported." Indeed, she feels that "the best way to study illness is by looking at other cultures. When it's friends and family who are sick, it's hard to be objective." While we feel an understandable need to take Gulf War Syndrome seriously, it's hard not to laugh at Malaysian men who claim their penis is retracting into their belly. But to Showalter these are both culturally specific hysterias.

This past December Showalter published a fierce op-ed piece in *The Washington Post* denouncing the credulous reception given to Gulf War Syndrome; it incensed many veterans but caught the eye of the Pentagon. ("I've been contacted by officials from both the Army and Navy," Showalter reports.) For many academics, it's hard to imagine a more unsettling development—a fan letter from Bill Gates might be the only thing worse—but Showalter shrugs it off. "I have no hang-ups about this," she says. "I just want the truth to prevail. But I know I'm going to hurt a lot of feelings and make a lot of enemies." The thought of a book tour, in fact, makes her shudder. "But I'm undaunted," she says. "We've got to get these folks out of the rheumatologist's office and into therapy."

DANIEL ZALEWSKI

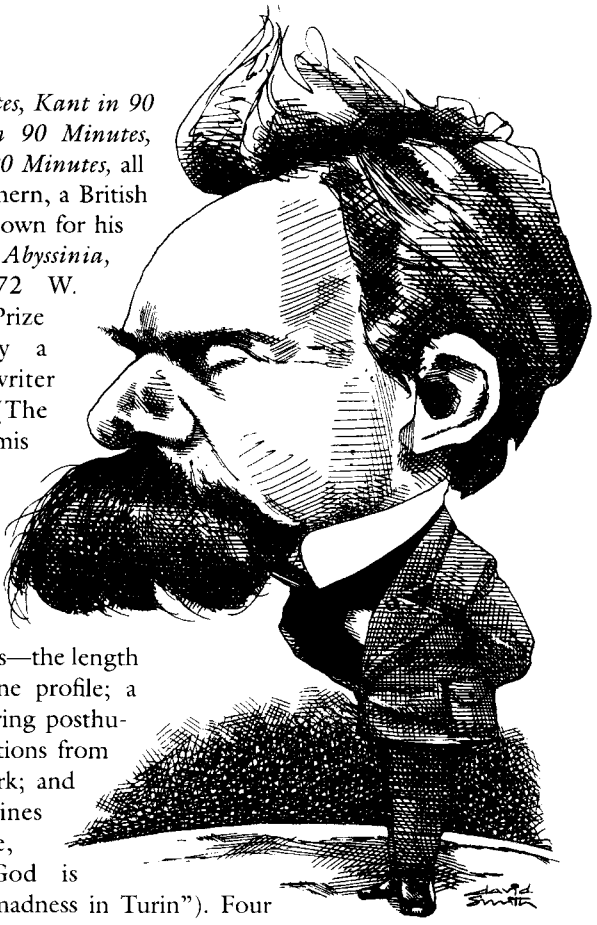
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ABRIDGED TOO FAR?

IT'S A DIFFICULT BUSINESS, INTERPRETING Aristotle. The primary corpus is as expansive as it is fragmentary, and the two millennia's worth of secondary commentary doesn't always bring clarification. One recent contribution expends some 255 words mulling over whether the concept Aristotle equates with human good, *eudaimonia,* is best translated as "happiness," "well-being," "living well," "a good life," or "flourishing." And that's just a footnote on the very first page.

Scholars and students impatient with this kind of detailed speculation will want to consult a brand-new study of Aristotle by Paul Strathern. By the 255th word of *his* book, Strathern has already dispensed with an introduction to the master's thought, foreshadowed the entire history of philosophy, and offered a nifty description of Aristotle's birthplace in the north of Greece to boot. Behold *Aristotle in 90 Minutes.* Not to mention *Plato in 90 Minutes, Descartes in 90 Minutes, Kant in 90 Minutes, Nietzsche in 90 Minutes,* and *Wittgenstein in 90 Minutes,* all from the pen of Strathern, a British man of letters best known for his book *A Season in Abyssinia,* which won a 1972 W. Somerset Maugham Prize for best novel by a Commonwealth writer under thirty-five. (The next year, Martin Amis won the same award.)

Strathern's format is simple: Readers get a breezy précis of the great man's life and work in about 15,000 words—the length of a longish magazine profile; a short afterword covering posthumous influence; selections from the philosopher's work; and some handy time lines ("1889: Nietzsche, having declared 'God is dead,' succumbs to madness in Turin"). Four more installments are expected this spring—on



NIETZSCHE

DAVID SMITH, IVAN R. DEE 90 MINUTE SERIES

VINTAGES AND TRADITIONS
An Ethnohistory of Southwest French Wine Cooperatives
Robert C. Ulin
Documenting the cultural construction of wine as a commodity and exploring the origins of the esteemed chateau label, *Vintages and Traditions* challenges the widespread assumption that Bordeaux's elite wines enjoy especially favorable conditions of climate and soil. The book reveals that marketing strategies and the "invented tradition" of a winegrowing hierarchy account for the dominance of the "grands crus" over wines produced by neighboring cooperatives.
20 b&w illustrations • 352 pp.
Hardcover $56.00 • Paperback $19.95

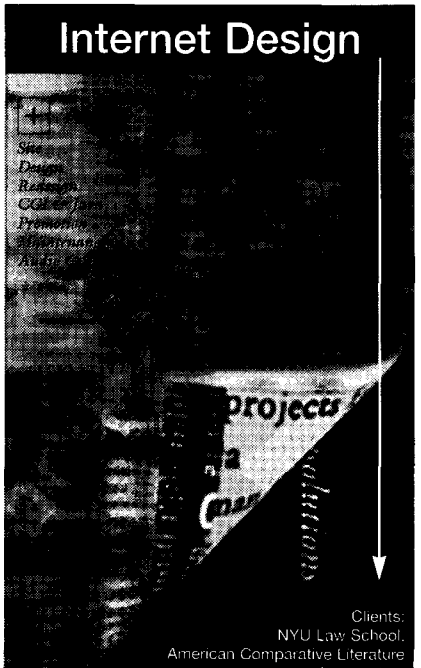
POETRY, PROSE, AND POPULAR CULTURE IN HAUSA
Graham Furniss
Analyzing the many genres of the western African Hausa language—from the mocking backchat of burlesque artists to the moral concerns of religious poets—Graham Furniss highlights the dynamic interplay among contemporary literary forms.
368 pp. • Paperback $34.95

MAYAN TALES FROM ZINACANTÁN
Dreams and Stories from the People of the Bat
Collected and translated by Robert M. Laughlin
Edited by Carol Karasik
"Entertaining. . . . It reads like the raw material for a magic realist epic. We think of dreams as intensely private. Mr. Laughlin, a particularly gifted listener, reveals that in Mayan villages dreams have a social and a civic function."
—New York Times Book Review
10 b&w photographs • 282 pp.
Paperback $15.95

AVAILABLE AT BOOKSTORES OR FROM

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS
800/782-4612

Internet Design



Clients:
NYU Law School,
American Comparative Literature Association,
University of Oregon

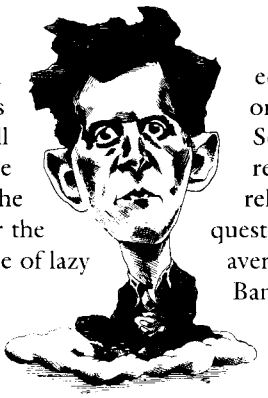
http://www.UbuWeb.com
212.260.4081
info@UbuWeb.com

UbuWeb Solutions

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Confused by the *Tractatus*? Try *Wittgenstein in 90 Minutes.*

Socrates, Augustine, Kierkegaard, and (gulp!) Hegel. Don't judge the books by their covers: Expeditious readers will be able to knock them off in half the advertised time, so that, armed with the complete set, you will be able to savor the entire history of philosophy in a couple of lazy afternoons.



WITTGENSTEIN

Americans owe this opportunity to Ivan R. Dee, proprietor of the eight-year-old Chicago-based publishing company that bears his name. Dee learned of Strathern through the writer's agent, an enterprising fellow who has sold rights to the series in ten countries. Before Strathern hooked up with the agent he had tried to peddle his idea as a book-length manuscript on the lives of the philosophers. The only publisher he could find was the German house Eichborn. A clever editor there proposed that the chapters be broken into bite-size books and, with a stroke of marketing genius—all Europeans know that ninety minutes is the length of a soccer match—suggested the titles. The series appeared in Germany to considerable acclaim last spring. Strathern says he's not altogether surprised by his success: "People everywhere were buying these huge biographies, but they just weren't getting around to reading the damned things!"

Readers—and their cocktail-party interlocutors—will certainly be entertained by the books. Strathern is a jaunty stylist with an unerring gift for alighting on the wackiest habits of the founders of the Western intellectual tradition. We learn, for example, that Descartes discovered his philosophical vocation while curled up inside a stove and that Plato, trapped in the city-state of Syracuse, turned up his nose at his neighbors' rampant hedonism. ("Happiness," he kvetched, "was held to consist in stuffing oneself twice a day and never sleeping alone at night.")

While regaling us with titillating anecdotes, Strathern rarely loses sight of his grander exegetical objective. His analyses of the thinkers' works are elegant and in large part accurate. If Strathern can be faulted, it is most likely for his partiality to vulgar psychobiography. Kant's theory that the thing-in-itself can never be known? Chalk it up to his unwillingness to examine his repressed sexuality. Descartes's mind/body problem? It "uncannily echoes the psychological dichotomies that beset him in daily life." Some of Strathern's attempts to render the wisdom of the ancients relevant to the present are equally questionable. Plato's analysis of time, he avers, beautifully complements the Big Bang theory. And Descartes's theory of vortices "bears a passing resemblance both to the double helix of DNA and the Superstring Theory of ultimate particles." Less pronounced but still troubling is Strathern's bias against analytic philosophy—the dominant tradition among current Anglo-American practitioners—which he dismisses as "the long and glorious tradition of philosophy...now reduced to linguistic rummaging."

Though professional philosophers are unlikely to learn much from Strathern's glosses, the series may have a unique appeal to them: Its composite narrative constitutes a virtual primer on How To Become A Legendary Philosopher. It seems advisable, for example, merely to state rather than to argue your convictions. Consider Aristotle's claim that "the best age to marry is thirty-seven for a man and eighteen for a woman"—precisely the age, it turns out, at which he and Pythias were married—or Wittgenstein's remark to Bertrand Russell that providing an idea with an argument "spoils its beauty." Hypochondria is a definite plus, as is becoming entangled with the justice system. Note that Aristotle, Descartes, and Kant all barely escaped Socrates's fate at one time or another in their lives.

Finally it helps to be, well, a loser. "It's difficult to know what to say about Kant's life," writes a frustrated Strathern. "He didn't really have one." Nietzsche, it turns out, hardly knew anyone "in the normally accepted sense," and poor Wittgenstein's one hobby as a child, besides contemplating suicide, was, apparently, whistling movements from symphonies.

All in all, it's unlikely that any of the leading lights among American philosophers will constitute a fit subject for future volumes of Strathern's series. Most of the best ones seem too damned well-adjusted. Take Jerry Fodor, a leading scholar of language and consciousness. He wound up an involved chapter on "aboutness" in his 1987 book, *Psychosemantics: The Problem of Meaning in the Philosophy of Mind*, by wondering whether the problem he had raised was not, in fact, a problem after all.

"In which case," he concluded, "I've just wasted a lot of time that I could have put in sailing."

RICK PERLSTEIN

DAVID SMITH, IVAN R. DEE 90 MINUTE SERIES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

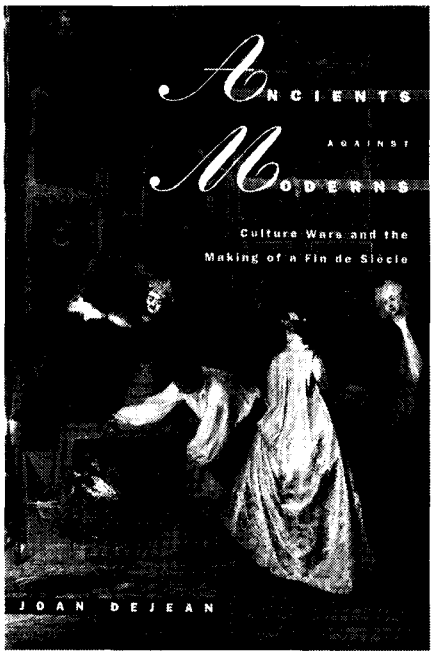
THE FINAL DAYS

HOW SHOULD WE FACE THE END OF THE century? Should we fall into brooding melancholy and nihilistic despair like the aesthetes who coined the phrase "fin de siècle" in the 1890s? Or should we look forward to a new springtime for humanity as did so many of the young Romantics and revolutionaries in the 1790s?

None of the above, says Joan DeJean, a professor of seventeenth-century French literature at the University of Pennsylvania. In *Ancients Against Moderns: Culture Wars and the Making of a Fin de Siècle,* a new book from the University of Chicago Press, DeJean writes that we should take our millennial bearings from the 1690s—the first fin de siècle, she claims, that conceived of itself as the end of an epoch.

Unlike subsequent centuries' ends, the 1690s were not dominated by violent political change or fears of decline but by a bloodless battle of words and ideas: the *querelle des Anciens et des Modernes.* The Ancients, argues DeJean, wanted to preserve the hegemony of classical culture by restricting the canon to the works of antiquity—much the way conservatives like Allan Bloom and William Bennett have sought to protect a canon of Great Books from incursions by marginal groups today. Meanwhile, the Moderns in the *querelle* fought to open the classical canon to new genres, such as opera and the novel, as well as works in French—just as, insists DeJean, today's multiculturalists have sought to confer canonical status on works by the historically unacknowledged or oppressed.

The great *querelle* is conventionally said to have been sparked by a poem. In 1687 Charles Perrault read his "Century of Louis the Great" at the Académie Française. When his fellow poet Boileau heard the lines, "Antiquity was always venerable/But I never believed it was



Will the real fin de siècle please stand up?

"WEINER'S BRILLIANT BOOK GATHERS THE EVIDENCE [OF WAGNER'S ANTI-SEMITISM] MORE METICULOUSLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY THAN ANY HAS DONE BEFORE."—BARRY MILLINGTON, *OPERA*

$20 PAPER/$45 CLOTH

richard wagner and the anti-semitic imagination

Eugene M. Kayden National Book Award

Marc A. Weiner

University of Nebraska Press
publishers of Bison Books
800-755-1105
www.unl.edu/UP/home.htm

VISIT

frontlist BOOKS

ON THE WEB IN APRIL

WWW.FRONTLIST.COM

AN ONLINE BOOK CATALOG FOR THE SCHOLARLY AVANT-GARDE AND OTHER THEORETICALLY-MINDED READERS

TITLES DUE TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS ARE EMPHASIZED; WITH A NEW ISSUE EVERY TWO MONTHS

ALL BOOKS LISTED WILL BE SOLD AT A DISCOUNT

FRONTLIST IS A BOOKSELLER WITH CHARACTER, AN ATTITUDE, AND A DISCERNIBLE POINT OF VIEW

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT US ON THE WEB OR CALL 800-408-1327

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COURTIERS AT THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV

worthy of adoration," he became enraged and was soon joined in his indignation by numerous other stalwarts of French classicism, including Racine, Molière, and La Fontaine. A torrent of literary vitriol ensued, with Boileau and Perrault exchanging words until 1694.

DeJean, however, gives little credence to this traditional account. The real heroes of her book are not the male Moderns but a largely neglected group of French women novelists from the middle of the seventeenth century whose revolutionary ideas, she argues, were at the center of the *querelle*. Above all, she claims that female-authored fictions of time, like *La Princesse de Clèves,* led to a new emphasis on emotion and the interior life of the individual. In his major work, the *Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns* (1688–97), Perrault declares that ideal readers are women because of their "discernment" and "sensitivity to all that is clear, lively, natural, and sensible." According to DeJean, when the Moderns took up the women's cause in their journals and pronouncements, they created a true public sphere for the first time, where feelings and opinions could be freely aired, regardless of the sex or background of their human source.

Though DeJean's flattering depiction of the Moderns' travails may inspire contemporary multiculturalists, they would do well, she says, to learn from their forebears' mistakes. DeJean recounts the *querelle* as a cautionary tale: Although the Moderns created a public appetite for national literature, French pedagogy

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

SIGNIFICANT COLLECTIONS ON RACE AND PHILOSOPHY...

Postcolonial African Philosophy
A Critical Reader
EDITED BY EMMANUEL CHUKWUDI EZE
This book sets a timely and critical agenda for contemporary African, Afro-Caribbean, and African-American philosophy.
JANUARY 1997 ~ 6 X 9 ~ 320 PAGES
0-631-20340-0 ~ PAPERBACK
0-631-20339-7 ~ HARDCOVER

Race and the Enlightenment
A Reader
EDITED BY EMMANUEL CHUKWUDI EZE
This volume provides provocative philosophical writing on race produced by the luminaries of the European Enlightenment. This is the first anthology to explore the alliance between philosophy, anthropology and race through primary texts.
JANUARY 1997 ~ 6 X 9 ~ 200 PAGES
0-631-20137-8 ~ PAPERBACK
0-631-2016-X ~ HARDCOVER

Forthcoming...
African Philosophy
An Anthology
EDITED BY EMMANUEL CHUKWUDI EZE
Bringing together canonical philosophical texts from African, African-American, Afro-Caribbean, and Black European thinkers, this major new anthology serves as the authoritative reference volume in Africana philosophy and cultural studies.
AUGUST 1997 ~ 6 ¾ X 9 ¾ ~ 500 PAGES
0-631-20338-9 ~ PAPERBACK
0-631-20337-0 ~ HARDCOVER

BLACKWELL Publishers
Malden, MA • Oxford, UK
1-800-216-2522

Visit BLACKWELL PUBLISHERS ON THE NET at: http://www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remained under the Ancients' control for another two hundred years, its curriculum dominated by an all-male pantheon of classics and a few select French authors.

Our own Moderns, says DeJean, risk the same defeat today. They have achieved some important successes—such as the introduction of womens' and black studies programs in many colleges and universities—but have devised no coherent strategy for revamping the curriculum on a national scale. Most curricula have remained largely "classical" despite these inroads, and latter-day Ancients on the right continue their campaign to convince the public that teaching a diversity of cultures is a threat to national strength and an affront to Western civilization.

DeJean openly admits that her reading of the 1690s is anachronistic, but she gamely accepts the role of polemicist for a cause that authorizes her, in Walter Benjamin's words, "to blast a specific era out of the homogenous course of history" in order to preserve an aspect of its truth. As a result, however, there are some significant omissions in her book. You would never know from reading it that Perrault was a devoted bureaucrat and propagandist for Louis XIV's imperialistic regime. Nor is there any mention of the Ancients' numerous plans to reform the Monarchy or of their own contributions to modernizing thought. Is it fair to imply that the feminism of a few, mainly aristocratic women and the staunchly monarchical and nationalistic Moderns readily translates into our own anticolonialism, class politics, and cultural relativism?

But *Ancients Against Moderns* is an avowedly polemical text. A more nuanced account of the *querelle* would doubtless undermine some of the book's intended effect as a rallying cry for a demoralized left. In weighing her commitment to the historical record, on the one hand, and to contemporary debate, on the other, Joan DeJean has fashioned a deliberately provocative solution. "I chose to read the past through the lens of current issues," she says, "because that is what scholars do anyway. I wanted to assume my perspective rather than pretend to some false objectivity."

Today's culture wars have much in common with the seventeenth century *querelle des Anciens et des Modernes.*

MARK COHEN

NOAM CHOMSKY
CULTURE warriors
A Life of Dissent
Robert F. Barsky
"[R]ecounts (the known and the little known) facts of Chomsky's life, evaluates his linguistic contribution and surveys the main quarrels. This is an essential book not only for Chomsky aficionados and adversaries, but for all students of American political and intellectual life."— Russell Jacoby, UCLA
256 pp., 29 illus., $27.50
visit the book's website at: http://www-mitpress.mit.edu/chomsky/

FORWARD THROUGH THE REARVIEW MIRROR
Reflections on and by Marshall McLuhan
edited by Paul Benedetti and Nancy DeHart
Aphorisms, interviews, letters, biographical material and contributions by Lewis Lapham, Neil Postman, Camille Paglia, Louis Rossetto and others explore the life and work of the information age's major prophet.
Digital Communication series • 208 pp.,183 illus., 76 color $25 paper

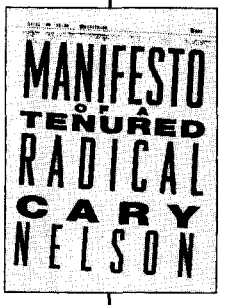
Now in Paperback
WHITE HOUSE TO YOUR HOUSE
Media and Politics in Virtual America
Edwin Diamond and Robert A. Silverman
"Whether criticizing or praising the media, their darts are well aimed and worth considering." — Hal Bruno, Political Director, ABC News
192 pp. $12.50 paper

To order call **800-356-0343** (US & Canada) or (617) 625-8569.
http://www-mitpress.mit.edu
The MIT Press

MANIFESTO OF A TENURED RADICAL
Cary Nelson

"**Manifesto** *is the* Silent Spring *of higher education"*
–Constance Penley

"Cary Nelson joins moral passion to clear thinking. Read him on the job crisis, hate speech, the canon, engaged pedagogy cultural studies–and be reinvigorated for hard work to be done in mean times."
–Richard Ohmann, author of *English in America* and *Selling Culture*



Filled with remarkable stories about daily life in higher education that reveal what transpires behind closed doors, in meetings, conversation, letters and internal memoranda, this book urges academics to apply the theoretical advances of the last twenty years to an analysis of their own practices. In the process, Cary Nelson offers a devastating critique of current inequities and a detailed proposal for change in the form of "A Twelve-Step Program for Academia."

0-8147-5797-9 / $17.95 paper

NYU PRESS
1-800-996-6987 http://www.nyu.edu/pages/nyupress
NYU

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOES EAT

INSIDE THE GREAT CANN

IN 1492, WHEN CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANDED ON THE ISLAND OF Hispaniola, he encountered a people whom he promptly named *Caniba,* having mistaken them for Mongols—"the people of the Grand Khan," as he wrote in his journal. The *Caniba* (whom Columbus, in his confusion, also called *Caribes*) were notorious man-eaters—at least their neighbors the Arawaks said so—and they soon gave their name to both a tropical sea and a fearsome dietary habit. Fortunately for its global reputation, however, America decided to name itself after an Italian explorer. Thus, it is the slightest of historical accidents that America is today not called Cannibalia and that its inhabitants are not known to the rest of the world as Cannibals.

Ever since Columbus renamed an old practice, cannibalism has scandalized, titillated, and spellbound the reading public of the West, and indeed, the entire world. Yet in academic anthropology, which has long taken cannibalism for granted, the very existence of the flesh-eating act is today cast into doubt. Some anthropologists deny that human beings have *ever* had a taste for human flesh. Confusion, bigotry, and colonial condescension, they claim, have skewed the ethnographic record. A surgical act of revision is needed.

The result of this uproar has been a crisis at the heart of the discipline, with different schools of anthropology—cultural, physical, and archaeological—turning in radically different verdicts on whether people are, or ever were, cannibals. It's enough to make some wonder if the always shaky alliances between anthropology's subfields are doomed to collapse altogether.

For cannibalism raises awkward questions for those who set out to investigate it. What kind of evidence should count as definitive proof of man-eating—eyewitness accounts or physical remains? To what extent can

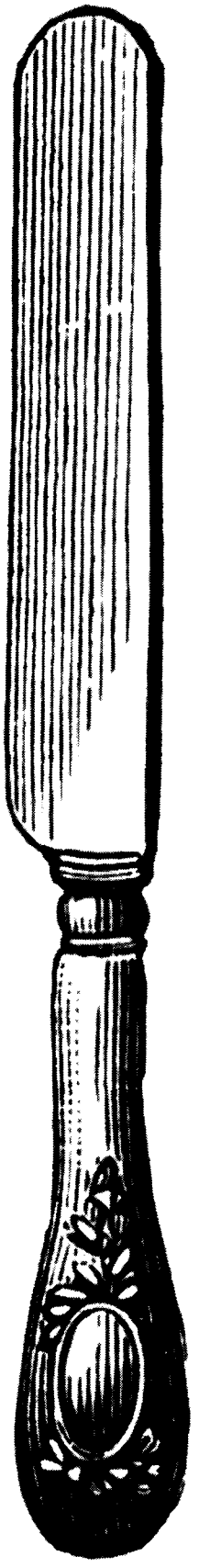
BY **LAWRENCE OSBORNE**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAN

MAN?

BALISM CONTROVERSY



ethnographers' assumptions about fragile, remote "Stone Age" cultures be dissociated from the changes and disruptions that they themselves bring about? And is it possible to interpret an entire cultural system in terms of a horrifying act that no anthropologist has ever actually witnessed?

THE CANNIBALISM controversy first reached full boil back in 1979, when a professor of anthropology at SUNY Stony Brook named William Arens published an incendiary little book called *The Man-Eating Myth: Anthropology and Anthropophagy* (Oxford). In a brief but elegantly argued jeremiad, Arens attempted to reduce the evidence of cannibalism to a record of culturally malicious hearsay, a kind of ethnic finger-pointing harnessed to the inexorable juggernaut of colonialism.

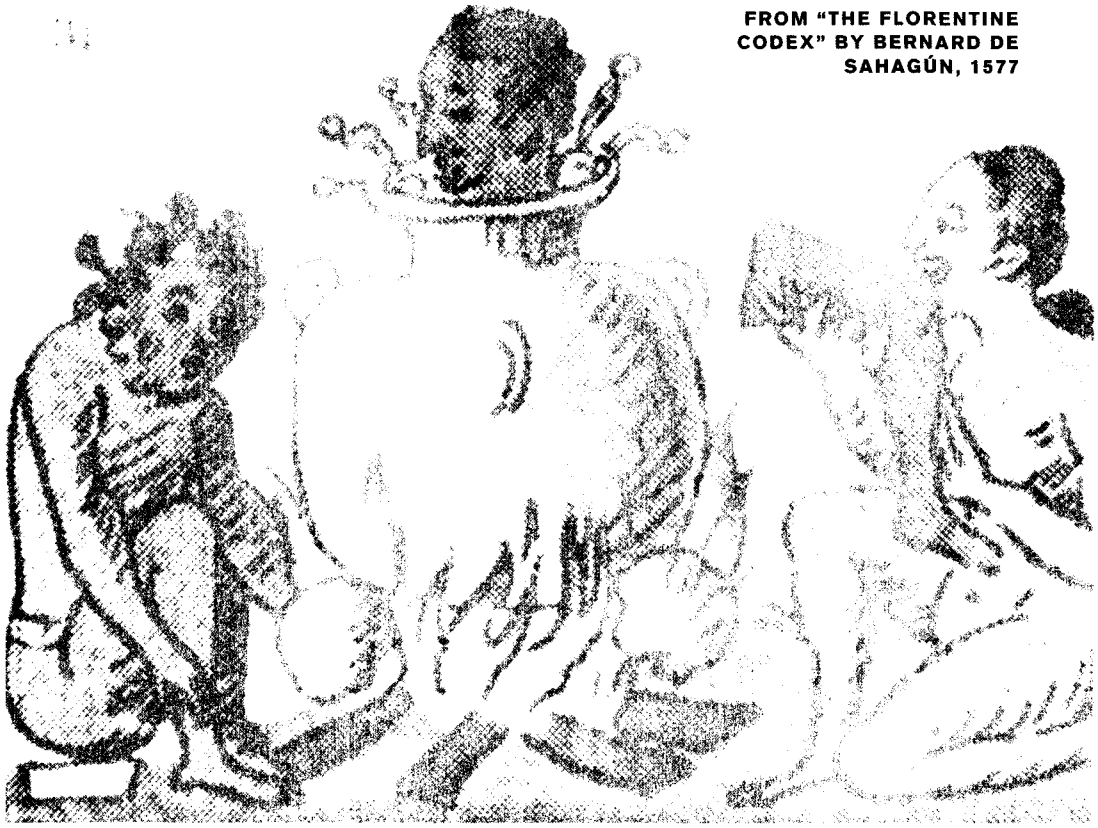
Arens begins his book with a story about his fieldwork in Tanzania, where he was surprised by the assumption common among Africans that Europeans are cannibals. The Swahili term is *mchinja-chinja,* or blood-sucker, a concept probably derived from a mystified observation of blood collection during World War II. This observation leads Arens to consider the arbitrary nature of the notion that strangers, aliens, and enemies are always *mchinja-chinja*s and to suggest that if one surveys the nineteenth-century literature of exploration on the Dark Continent (in which "cannibals" dash in and out of the picture with dismaying frequency) one is only observing a kind of ideological game in which each side leers superstitiously at the other.

For years professional anthropologists had distinguished between "endocannibalism" (the ritual consumption of kin or peers) and "exocannibalism" (the devouring of enemies or war captives). And they had also drawn distinctions between burial-related "mortuary

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

practices" and "culinary practices"—the eating of human flesh for pleasure. Arens, however, would have none of this. Instead he argued that if cannibalism did exist it was only for reasons of immediate survival. To back up his case, he announced that he could not find a *single* credible eyewitness account of cannibalism in all of the ethnographic literature:

> Rumors, suspicions, fears, and accusations abound, but not satisfactory first-hand accounts.... The most certain thing to be said is that all cultures, sub-cultures, religions, sects, secret societies, and every other possible human association have been labeled anthropophagic by someone. In this light, the contemporary, though neglected, anthropologic problem emerges more clearly. The idea of "others" as cannibals, rather than the act, is the universal phenomenon.



FROM "THE FLORENTINE CODEX" BY BERNARD DE SAHAGÚN, 1577

Arens ultimately incriminates his own discipline for perpetuating these distortions. "Anthropology has not maintained the usual standards of documentation and intellectual rigor expected when other topics are being considered," he avers. "Instead, it has chosen uncritically to lend its support to the collective representations and thinly disguised prejudices of Western culture about others."

THE SOURCES of these misrepresentations, Arens claims, lie at the dawn of historiography itself. In Book Four of his *Histories,* Herodotus discourses on the Androphagi, a clan of ragged herdsmen with an incomprehensible dialect who lived—according to his best information—on the borders of the Scythians and had "the most savage manners of all men," including a penchant for eating their enemies. In the Middle Ages, the Arab historian Abd al-Latif chilled his audiences with lurid accounts of the cannibal act during the Egyptian famines in 1201, while in Europe, Ivo of Narbonne terrified his readers with macabre scenes of Mongols devouring tender "breast meat."

But the sixteenth century was the heyday of cannibal writing. During this time, a rash of travel books describing the New World appeared. Bernal Díaz—an eyewitness to Cortés's 1520 conquest of Mexico—chronicled human sacrifice and reported cannibalism among the Aztecs in his soberly gripping *History of the Conquest of New Spain.* Meanwhile, Hans Staden, a German explorer held captive by the Tupinamba tribe in Brazil, wrote a blood-curdling account of ritual cannibalism bearing the baroque title *Hans Staden: The True History and Description of a Country of Savages, a Naked and Terrible People, Eaters of Men's Flesh, Who Dwell in the New World Called America.* One of the grisly woodcuts accompanying this text features a group of feathered Tupinamba Indians gaily chomping on roasted hands and feet while gazing affectionately at a head swimming in a cauldron; in the background, an appalled Staden can be seen sporting a fig leaf and praying for the souls of the bestial gourmands.

Arens contends that Staden set the tone for subsequent "descriptions" of cannibalism with his florid and improbable settings, his stagy dialogs between European and Tupinamba mysteriously bereft of translators, and his obvious desire to scandalize. Furthermore, Arens says, Staden was plagiarized constantly over the course of time, so much so that even his invented dialogs and carefully managed scenes crop up almost verbatim in the writings of others. The upshot: By the time anthropology began to emerge as an academic discipline at the end of the nineteenth century, its pioneers expected to find cannibals wherever they went in the non-Western world.

Arens's revision of classical anthropology has found a receptive audience among cultural anthropologists (that is, those dealing in ethnography). And it has also been widely welcomed outside his discipline. After all, his theories follow a standard postmodernist procedure: Dismantle Western myths of the Other and show how they have served a sinister, overarching colonial design. Not surprisingly, Arens claims his "warmest sympathizers" are in cultural studies and among literary scholars: "No one takes cannibalism seriously there," he says. For example, Duke English department chair Marianna Torgovnick, in her recently published *Primitive Passions* (Knopf), claims that "cannibalism, human sacrifice and head-hunting apparently did not and do not really exist within most indigenous cultures"—a position reiterated by many

THE FLORENTINE CODEX

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

literary essayists of late, among them the British writer Marina Warner in her *Six Myths of Our Time*. ("The fantasy lay on the surface of the minds of the explorers from Europe, from centuries of myth-taking, an expression of deep desire and passions and terrors," Warner writes. "It has survived and still influences attitudes today.") As for the competence of nonspecialists to adjudicate questions of ethnography, Arens suggests that literary critics are actually "better able to take apart textual 'evidence' than anthropologists, who have a vested interest in cannibalism's existence. Other kinds of intellectuals are more critical of our own cultural imperialism."

But even within anthropology, Arens's views have prevailed to a considerable extent. Whereas thirty years ago the practice of ritual cannibalism was a given in the field, now doubts as to its widespread existence crop up regularly.

The 1996 *Encyclopedia of Anthropology* (HarperCollins) opines in its entry on cannibalism that "cannibals are largely creatures of our own surmise." Archaeologist Paul Bahn, writing the cannibalism entry for the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Evolution* (1992), denies the existence of ritual cannibalism and states, "In view of the extreme scarcity of cannibalism in historic times, its very existence in prehistory is becoming hard to swallow." And Princeton anthropologist Gananath Obeyesekere recently dueled with noted cannibalism-believer Marshall Sahlins over the circumstances of Captain Cook's slaying (and assumed ingestion) by Hawaiians in 1779.

Of course, not everyone finds Arens's arguments so easy to digest. Reactions to *The Man-Eating Myth* were at first sympathetic, but once professional anthropologists began to assess it in journals, according to Arens, an atmosphere of "near hysteria" took over. Although he had qualified his argument to note that "the question of whether people eat each other is taken as interesting but moot," many assumed he was denying cannibalism's existence altogether—rather than simply blasting the ethnographic record. A litany of refutations, denials, and counter-accusations ensued, with many scholars defending their own turf. The American Anthropological Association held a special panel on cannibalism; the collected ripostes to Arens were published in the 1983 anthology *The Ethnography of Cannibalism*. Marshall Sahlins decried a "scandal" and Mary Douglas denounced the book as a "slur on ethnography." In 1989 the distinguished anthropologist Sir Edmund Leach acidly expressed his opinion: "Montaigne writing about cannibals in the sixteenth century is still far more convincing than Arens writing about the same topic from Stony Brook in 1979."

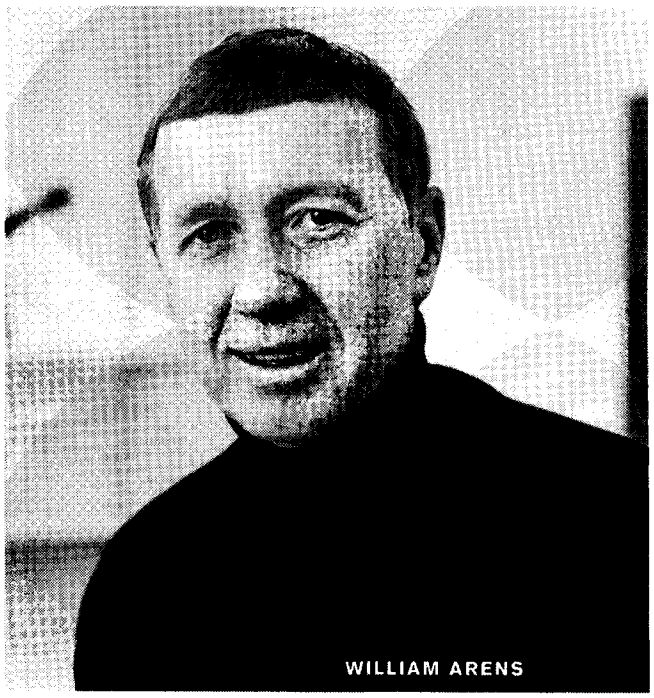
Many of Arens's critics focus on his distrust of virtually all cannibalism narratives. University of Florida anthropologist Marvin Harris, a believer in Aztec cannibalism, has recently attempted to vindicate Hans Staden, arguing that some of Arens's claims against him are unfounded. Staden sailed the coast of Brazil for five years prior to his capture, Harris points out, easily enough time for him to have learned enough Tupi-Guarani to understand a simple conversation. And contrary to Arens's portrayal, by no means do all accounts of Tupi cannibalism rely on Staden. Jesuits like José de Anchieta and Juan de Aspilcueta Navarro were not deskbound plagiarists but experienced field-workers with years of firsthand experience among the Tupi. Their eyewitness accounts of warfare cannibalism in the 1550s are, Harris believes, impossible to dismiss.

Stanford's William Durham, an expert in the Tupi language group of South America, similarly faults Arens as an unreliable narrator. "I began by agreeing 100 percent with him," Durham admits. "But the more I came to know the Tupi the more I began to doubt him." Durham points to cannibal-related homologies in Tupi languages dispersed from Perú to Rio de Janeiro that cannot be easily explained away. Moreover, he finds support for his views in a grammar of Tupi languages drawn up by a missionary which contains a recipe for cooking human heads.

When such arguments are put to Arens, he replies: "The typical response to my book among anthropologists has been, 'Well, Arens is right in general, but in *my* research I've found evidence of cannibalism.' Put them all together, though, and you're back to square one."

Yet even as Arens's theories have become popular among many ethnographers, scholars dealing with fossil evidence in "hard" sciences like paleontology and archaeology (that is, physical anthropology) maintain that they have found new evidence for cannibalism in recent years.

The argument, they say, has come full circle, with the deniers of cannibalism now propounding an assumption every bit as irrational as that of the zealous missionaries of the last century. These scholars of prehistoric bones and caves claim that cannibalism is not a "myth complex"—neither a trope nor a textual



WILLIAM ARENS

ANTHROPOLOGIST WILLIAM ARENS SAYS HE CAN'T FIND A SINGLE CREDIBLE EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF CANNIBALISM.

MAXINE HICKS

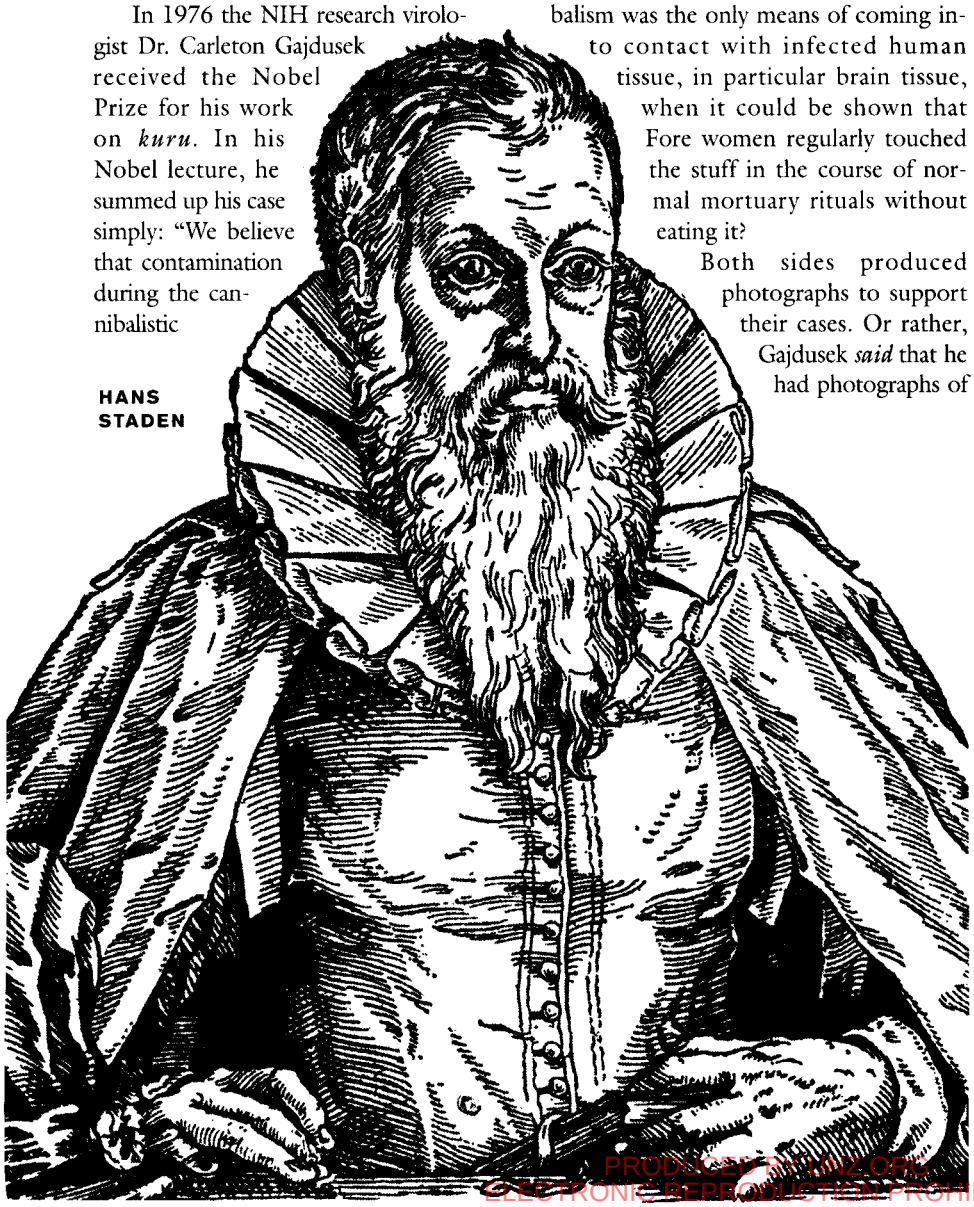
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

calumny—and that the physical record will eventually prove it.

ARCHAEOLOGY isn't the only field in which evidence for cannibalism has been forthcoming. Consider the *kuru* controversy—which revolves around a mysterious disease that ravaged a small tribe in the Highlands of New Guinea known as the Fore and which many anthropologists claim was spread by their ritual cannibalism. This disease, they say, is "proof" of cannibalism's existence.

Named after the Fore word for "trembling," *kuru* is a neurological disorder related to Creutzfeldt-Jakob and mad cow disease; it is thought to be transmitted by enigmatic infectious proteins called prions. Since the Fore were presumed to practice mortuary cannibalism—the ritual eating of the dead—virologists deduced that flesh eating was how they had contracted *kuru,* because prions can be found in concentrated amounts in brain tissue.

In 1976 the NIH research virologist Dr. Carleton Gajdusek received the Nobel Prize for his work on *kuru*. In his Nobel lecture, he summed up his case simply: "We believe that contamination during the cannibalistic ritual was the sole source of transmission of *kuru* from man to man."



HANS STADEN

For years, Gajdusek's thesis went uncontested. But in 1982 Lyle Steadman of Arizona State University cast doubt on Gajdusek's field work, in part by casting doubt on the man himself—the very archetype of the buccaneering adventurer. Steadman's paper, which appeared in *American Anthropologist,* zeros in on Gajdusek's fascination with the exotic, quoting a passage in which Gajdusek exults that the natives' "vanity and aesthetic sensitivity, and their complex and prudish lasciviousness, make them an intriguing people to study." If one only added cannibalism to that heady mix, Steadman implied, you'd have a perfect snapshot of the Western anthropologist's condescending attitude toward "fascinating" primitives.

This Orientalist impulse, Steadman argued, had blinded Gajdusek to alternative explanations for *kuru*. Why, Steadman asked, had Gajdusek assumed that cannibalism was the only means of coming into contact with infected human tissue, in particular brain tissue, when it could be shown that Fore women regularly touched the stuff in the course of normal mortuary rituals without eating it?

Both sides produced photographs to support their cases. Or rather, Gajdusek *said* that he had photographs of cannibalistic mortuary rituals but insisted that they were "too sensitive" to be reproduced. For his part, Steadman published an image of a woman from the Hewa tribe (a people close to the Fore) passing a thread through the eyes of a corpse in order to pull off the head. Since the Hewa never washed their hands, infection was almost inevitable, Steadman reasoned, and passed from the women to their children via eye wiping, sores, and cuts.

Even more damaging, according to Steadman, was the fact that *kuru* has only been known in New Guinea since about the turn of the century. It is therefore not a traditional ailment. A plant or animal viral origin is possible—as is a European one. In his paper Steadman suggested that an imported case of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in the Fore area "appears to be the most plausible explanation." In other words, as he declared to a reporter in 1986, "Rather than a savage disease transmitted savagely, *kuru* is a European disease."

Many of the anthropologists engaged in studying *kuru,* and Fore cannibalism in general, vehemently disagree. One is Shirley Lindenbaum, an anthropologist at the CUNY Graduate Center and author of *Kuru Sorcery* (Mayfield, 1979); she has maintained close contact with Fore villages for almost thirty years. Lindenbaum knew intimately many of the women infected with *kuru* at the height of the epidemic in the Sixties.

"That's just nonsense," she says of Steadman's Europe thesis. "Europeans did not penetrate the Highlands until well into the Thirties. And the very limited and occasional contact could never have produced an epidemic."

Lindenbaum first went to Papua in the early Sixties to make kinship charts for the University of Adelaide. Her close involvement with the Fore led her to follow up each case history in minute detail over decades, and the results, she says, point clearly to cannibalism as the transmissive culprit. Nobody, she points out, has been infected with *kuru* since cannibalism was outlawed by the colonial Australian authorities in the mid Fifties.

"Frankly, I'm sick and tired of this Arens stuff about how it's all misrepresentation, confusing the symbolic with the real," she says. "I've taped people who've witnessed it. And as for the epidemiology of *kuru,* it fits the cannibalism hypothesis perfectly. We studied who ate whom, we

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have their *names*, we followed the biohistory of each case through to the end."

Steadman's allies—including Arens—are unswayed. After all, taping people who have witnessed cannibalism isn't the same as witnessing it firsthand. While Gajdusek claimed in a 1982 paper to have been "present several times just after bodies were dismembered for cannibalistic consumption," Arens trusts his reports no more than those of Bernal Díaz. After all, where are the photographs? As Arens points out, even one of Gajdusek's own collaborators, Stanley Prusiner, has admitted in print that there's been "no direct observation of cannibalistic acts in the 'endemic' region." In the end, argues Arens, until somebody actually documents a native ingesting human flesh, there will always be the possibility of misinterpretation. Then again, how far can one take this logic? As CUNY anthropologist Vincent Crapanzano says, "Many things exist without being photographed—incest, for example. You can't go around saying nothing exists unless you have a Polaroid of it."

Meanwhile, the *kuru* debate swirls on, a tangle of competing claims and accusations of cultural bias—a "morality tale," in the words of Arens. Did scientists really find evidence for cannibalism, or was it all a self-fulfilling prophecy? It's a question scholars will be chewing over for years to come.

"WE STUDIED WHO ATE WHOM," SAYS LINDENBAUM. "WE HAVE THEIR NAMES."

THE KURU debate is hardly the only one to center on Papua New Guinea. In fact, a vast literature has grown up around man-eating practices on the island. While Arens charges that anthropologists have errantly turned the island into a kind of private laboratory of a still-existing Stone Age, Papuan ethnographers say evidence contradicting Arens's thesis turns up every day.

In the late Sixties, anthropologist George Morren, now at Rutgers, conducted field research among the Miyanmin people in western Papua. The Miyanmin are known in "cannibology" lore for their collective prosecution by Australian colonial authorities in 1959 for mass murder—after the tribe purportedly ate sixteen people. In the town of Wewak an appropriately named judge, R.T. Gore, sentenced them to death for it. (He later commuted their sentences to three years in prison.) Morren has studied the documentation compiled by the court and says it leaves little doubt as to what actually happened. "The Miyanmin were incredibly matter-of-fact," he says. "It was part of their warfare, and this is meticulously documented. It is not a missionary's tall tale."

But Morren's experience in Papua shows how elusive and frustrating obtaining hard-and-fast evidence in the field can be.

When Morren first arrived in remote western Papua in 1967, he expected to find a pristine environment, only to discover two Bible-toting missionaries already camped by the airstrip. The fiction of the "ethnographic present" was suddenly exposed as just that: a fiction. The Miyanmin still wore their penis gourds but were already "eager to join the global system," as he puts it. And needless to say, eight years after the infamous trial there was little chance of actually seeing an act of cannibalism. (Ah, the disappointment!)

But, Morren says, remnants of the cultural system that had supported man-eating still existed, and the grisly particularities were not difficult to glean from conversations with former gourmets. It all seemed clear enough to Morren: The Miyanmin were customary, gustatory cannibals. "Of course, we find it more comfortable if we can ascribe spiritual reasons to it or fit it into a symbolic system," Morren says. "With the Miyanmin, however, it was more basic. To them it was just meat. They hunted people to eat them."

Other Papuan ethnographers have come to different conclusions about cannibalism on the island: They find that the practice of man-eating plays a symbolic role in tribal societies, rather than a merely dietary one. Peggy Sanday's 1986 *Divine Hunger: Cannibalism as a Cultural System* (Cambridge), for example, argues that for the Hua people the ultimate reality is the body and the energy that courses through it, known as *nu*. Life for them is a kind of perpetual *nu* transfer: Everything feeds on everything else, with meticulous rules governing food and its consumption. Cannibalism, suspects Sanday, binds this community together in a mythic contract by diffusing *nu*.

Like Morren, though, Sanday has never seen cannibalism with her own two eyes. Both study societies in the process of disappearing, societies whose rites are largely a thing of the past. The symbolic systems they've decoded are intricate; the evidence of actual cannibalism sparse.

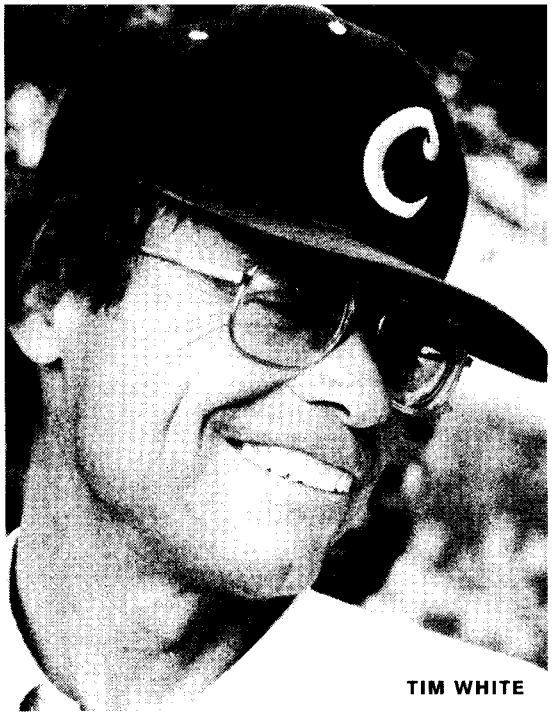
It is into this evidentiary vacuum that physical anthropologists have stepped. Increasingly, and especially after Arens and Steadman, physical anthropologists are claiming that ethnography and historical texts alone cannot settle the issue. Cannibalism, they say, will have to be inferred from the physical remains of the past rather than from any ethnographic present.

BUT EVEN in the radically different intellectual environment of archaeology, controversy trails the elusive monster.

In 1992 UC-Berkeley's Tim White published a groundbreaking work of contemporary archaeology, *Prehistoric Cannibalism at Mancos* (Princeton), an analysis of an Anasazi site in southwest Colorado. With White's book the arena of debate over cannibalism seemed to make a twofold shift: from ethnography to archaeology, and from present-day New Guinea to the American Southwest in the twelfth century.

Raising the sophistication of statistical and analytic tools in physical anthropology to unprecedented levels, and using the electron microscope with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



TIM WHITE

ARCHAEOLOGIST TIM WHITE ANALYZED 2,106 (SEEMINGLY BOILED) BONE FRAGMENTS FROM AN ANCIENT BURIAL SITE IN COLORADO.

dazzling subtlety, White sifted through 2,106 bone fragments belonging to some thirty individuals, meticulously recording and assessing percussion marks, burn traces, disarticulations and breakages, and even new categories of bone damage such as "pot polish" (abrasions that result from boiling bones clanging against the inside of a cauldron). His conclusion was both carefully substantiated and unequivocal: Mancos contained the remains of a cannibal meal comprising seventeen adults and twelve children, the heads cooked whole and then broken open with heavy implements.

The Mancos book was well received across the profession. Praising the book in *Science,* archaeologist Paolo Villa wrote that White's study "sets very high standards for future research" and "convincingly documents the sequence of butchery and food preparation steps." SUNY Oswego's Ivan Brady, an expert in the ethnography of the Pacific Islands, calls it "the best scientific work ever done on cannibalism by anyone."

This response strengthened White's hopes to bring anthropology's subfields closer together. In his book, he had written:

> The detailed analysis of the large Mancos sample represented a chance for physical anthropology to interface productively with prehistoric archaeology.... Because ethnographic research no longer seems possible, the study of cannibalism must, of necessity, be accomplished by a historical science.

But White's hopes for a new fusion of anthropology's subdivisions were short-lived. Paul Bahn, the author of the *Cambridge Encyclopedia* entry on cannibalism, reviewed the book unfavorably in *New Scientist,* and a bitter correspondence ensued. Before long, White came to feel that many of his colleagues placed ideology ahead of the facts.

In his review, Bahn charged that White had ignored the work of Australian archaeologist Michael Pickering, which purportedly demonstrated that funeral rituals among Australian Aborigines (involving the cracking of limbs for the extraction of bone marrow) produced "exactly" the same patterns of bone damage as those at Mancos. In a letter to the editor, White replied furiously that Bahn had simply not comprehended the nature of the data he had amassed, nor his methodology—and that Pickering's five-page publication was nothing more than a summary of his unpublished Bachelor of Letters thesis from the University of Canberra. Furthermore, he said, Pickering's "data" turned out to be little more than the kind of Victorian hyperbole that cultural anthropologists typically deride: a breathless 1870 travelog describing Aborigine funeral rites.

White's book was subjected to a sweeping critique in *Man,* a leading British journal. Peter Y. Bullock, a researcher at the Museum of New Mexico, slammed White's method of drawing analogies between the marks that are frequently left on the bones of butchered deer and the marks that were left on the fragments of human bone at Mancos. In Bullock's view, "violence and mutilation [are] as likely a correct interpretation as cannibalism." He concludes: "Human action that is the result of human motivation cannot be studied through the use of a methodology that systematically excludes motivation."

William Arens shares these doubts about White's book. In an interview for a recent television documentary on cannibalism, he said, "I think it's impossible to prove that cannibalism took place. What you can prove is that the bones are in a certain condition—without being able to tell exactly what the people did to produce bones in that sort of state.... Despite the fact that Tim White was extremely careful...I think he was seduced by the idea of cannibalism. It was *inevitable* that he concluded that the people were cannibals. There wouldn't be any news if he concluded that they were not." Like Bahn, Arens suggested that the Mancos remains could in fact be a false lead: In certain mortuary rituals, he explained, mourners "bury the dead, leave them in the ground...for months, and then remove them, dig them up, remove the flesh, boil them, put them in pots, and then rebury the bones or keep the bones. This is going to look like cannibalism, [but] it's never quite clear if people are paying respect to the dead or eating their dead."

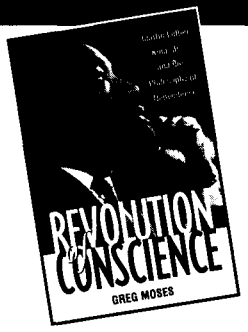
In the end, Arens suggested, "I think we should leave the subject alone and concentrate on something more positive in the history of Native Americans than the possibility that they're actually eating each other."

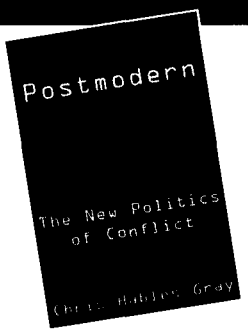
In response, White fumes, "It's as if

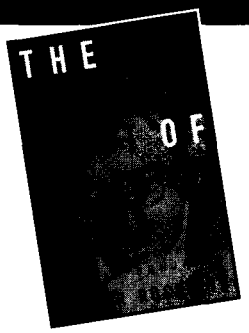
UC-BERKELEY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW! FROM GUILFORD







REVOLUTION OF CONSCIENCE

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF NONVIOLENCE

Greg Moses

"Among the most insightful of the recent scholarly explorations of King's ideas. Moses...has given King's writings and statements the serious analytical treatment they deserve but have seldom received. This book will join the short list of essential works on King's thought."

—Clayborne Carson, editor of *The Eyes on the Prize Civil Rights Reader*

238 Pages, 1997, Hardcover, Cat. #0169, $23.95

POSTMODERN WAR

THE NEW POLITICS OF CONFLICT

Chris Hables Gray

"Cyberwar, Infowar, Technowar, Antiwar, Postwar. You've seen it on TV, and played the video game. Now you can read the book that separates the hype from the real in the hyperreality of *Postmodern War*. Chris Hables Gray combines high theory, popular culture, and archival material with an apocalyptic power." —James Der Derian, author of *Anti-Diplomacy*

305 Pages + Index, 1997, Hardcover, Cat. #0160, $23.95

THE DISENCHANTMENT OF ART

THE PHILOSOPHY OF WALTER BENJAMIN

Rainer Rochlitz

"A remarkably lucid presentation of the major strands of Benjamin's thought....The result is the most comprehensive introduction to Benjamin's philosophy."

—Samuel Weber, UCLA

298 Pages, 1996, Hardcover, Cat. #2408, $26.95

WOMEN'S GROWTH IN DIVERSITY

MORE WRITINGS FROM THE STONE CENTER

Edited by Judith V. Jordan

"This excellent, important collection shows the vitality of the Stone Center Project and reveals the development of a revolutionary women's psychology. Diversity is the human condition and these papers take substantial steps toward bringing it into central focus."

—Carol Gilligan, Ph.D., author of *In A Different Voice*

342 Pages, 1997, Paperback, Cat. #0206, $18.95

REPLACING CITIZENSHIP

AIDS ACTIVISM AND RADICAL DEMOCRACY

Michael P. Brown

"In his participant-observation study of specific AIDS groups and events in Vancouver, Brown lays the groundwork for a new way of understanding the relationship between subjectivities and the state....Brown is among those whose work demands that we think and do politics differently."

—from the Foreword by Cindy Patton, Ph.D.

213 Pages + Index, 1997, Paperback, Cat. #0222, $18.95 (tent.)

Prices slightly higher outside the U.S.

Available at better bookstores or directly from:

GUILFORD PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Dept. 61, 72 Spring Street
New York, NY 10012

CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-365-7006
Fax: 212-966-6708
E-mail: info@guilford.com

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

anthropologists feel they have to defend the 'honor' of prehistoric or Native American peoples against what in fact is the truth. It's a religion, essentially. They're no different from creationists."

Such a development signifies for White nothing less than the end of anthropology as a unified discipline. "Cultural anthropology is surely losing its way now, turning its back on scientific debate," he laments, perhaps a touch overheatedly. "This anti-science postmodernist stuff is going to sink it, reduce it to the sidelines. It's going to be made utterly irrelevant as the physical anthropologists who are its real future move into hard-science departments to get away from this nonsense." Within Berkeley itself, White has since moved to the biology department.

"IT WAS INEVITABLE," SAYS ARENS, THAT WHITE CONCLUDED THE ANASAZI WERE MAN-EATERS. "HE WAS SEDUCED BY THE IDEA OF CANNIBALISM."

SO, IS cannibalism denial a purely postmodern phenomenon? Not really. In fact, there's a long-standing humanist suspicion of archaeology and its motives. When "proof" of cannibalism was claimed by paleontologists in the 1870s, for example, Mark Twain protested vehemently.

> Here is a pile of bones of primeval man and beast all mixed together, with no more damning evidence that the man ate the bears than that the bears ate the man—yet paleontology holds a coroner's inquest in the fifth geologic period on an "unpleasantness" which transpired in the quaternary, and calmly lays it on the MAN and then adds to it what purports to be evidence of CANNIBALISM.

Since then, many famous prehistoric finds that appeared at first to suggest cannibalism have been called into question because of the confusion over marks left by animal predators and humans. Unfortunately for archaeologists, the stomach of a hyena is 50 percent hydrochloric acid and can leave smooth holes in digested bones which resemble the supposed traces of cannibalism.

For White, however, the archaeological evidence was not so much "wrong" as simply incomplete. "The record," he says, "was essentially mute regarding the osteological manifestations of cannibalism." In the future, he says, a more sophisticated level of bone analysis will have to be applied to hundreds of sites around the world in order for a decision about early hominid cannibalism to be made.

Paleontologists like the University of Colorado's Peter Robinson already see such a revolution taking place in archaeology. And while the archaeological evidence may not settle the disputes about present-day New Guinea, it may well revise our view of prehistory. "We can now tell the difference between secondary burial and cannibalism traces with incredible accuracy," he claims. "It's really only a

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

BONE FRAGMENTS AT MANCOS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

matter of time before the buildup of a critical mass of irrefutable evidence from the archaeological record around the world settles the debate."

Recent excavations do appear to be returning physical anthropologists to the earlier, darker version of prehistoric man. In 1994 anthropologist José Gomez de Soto, remains discovered at the Perrats caves in France indicating that two Stone Age children and three adults were scalped and then cooked; the bones there display breakages almost identical to those at Mancos. And last year Spanish researchers Eudald Carbonell and Yolanda Fernández-Jalvo recently subjected Neolithic bones in the caves of Atapuerca to electron microscopy and declared they had found strong indications of cannibalistic incisions and gouge marks. The remains in this huge complex go back a staggering 730,000 years, at least 600,000 years before the first known signs of organized burial. "Three or four more caves like these," Robinson says, "and that'll be that."

BUT WHAT, in any case, would it matter whether the cannibal, that much feared but elusive creature of legend, did or did not exist in the realm of fact? Why does the issue of cannibalism's very existence drive the people dedicated to its study into opposing camps?

The answer has much to do with the history of anthropology itself. From its beginnings in the sixteenth century, and in particular in its dealings with the New World, anthropology has had to decide on the essential nature of these strange and unspoiled *Caniba* who showed no trace of contamination by any recognizable civilization. Noble or Brutal Savage? Dark Neanderthal or reasonable creature? The authority to pose such questions—and to answer them—is a power that anthropologists have used (and abused) for a long time.

Nancy Sheper-Hughes of UC-Berkeley is one cultural anthropologist who largely stands behind the ethnographic record. "Anthropologists did not go around the world slanderously labeling everyone cannibals," she says. "On the contrary, they were almost painfully conscious of correcting derogatory colonial assumptions about primitive peoples. They were obsessed with salvaging primitivity. Of course, anthropology can't see the world without some

Who Paid for Modernism?

Art, Money, and the Fiction of Conrad, Joyce and Lawrence

by Joyce Piell Wexler

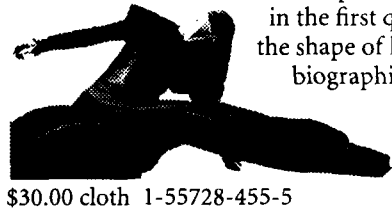
Examining the ways the publishing experiences of Conrad, Joyce, and Lawrence affected their fiction, Joyce Piell Wexler draws on diverse sources of evidence to challenge some of the myths of modernism.

$24.00 cloth, 1-55728-445-8

Movement and Modernism

Yeats, Eliot, Lawrence, Williams, and Early Twentieth-Century Dance

by Terri Mester



Mester puts forth an intriguing thesis, that dance in the first quarter of the century contributed to the shape of literary modernism. She makes solid biographic, thematic, technical, and figurative cases that Yeats, Eliot, Lawrence, and Williams turned to dance and dancers—actual and mythic—to reinvigorate their literary practices.

$30.00 cloth 1-55728-455-5

Tradition and Modernity in Arabic Literature

Edited and Compiled with an Introduction

by Issa J. Boullata and Terri DeYoung

Originally gathered as a tribute to the poet, scholar, and teacher Mounah A. Khouri, *Tradition and Modernity in Arabic Literature* creates a comprehensive sampling of the major currents of thought on Arabic fiction, poetry, theater, and film in the late twentieth century.

$32.00 cloth, 1-55728-447-4

The Advocates of Poetry

A Reader of American Poet-Critics of the Modernist Era

Edited and with an Introduction by R.S. Gwynn

Beginning with John Crowe Ransom's "Wanted: An Ontological Critic" and closing with John Ciardi's "How Does a Poem Mean?", R.S. Gwynn has returned to print many of the pivotal essays written by America's most influential poet-critics in the last fifty years.

POET-CRITICS INCLUDE	
R.P. Blackmur	Elder Olson
Louise Bogan	John Crowe Ransom
Kenneth Burke	Delmore Schwartz
John Ciardi	Allen Tate
Robert Hayden	Robert Penn Warren
Randall Jarrell	Yvor Winters

$36.00 cloth, 1-55728-426-1

At fine bookstores or call 1-800-626-0090

ARKANSAS
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS PRESS
McIlroy House ♦ 201 Ozark Avenue ♦ Fayetteville, AR 72701

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The best historical thriller I have read since Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose.*"

—Alain de Botton, author of *On Love*

A STOLEN TONGUE

SHERI HOLMAN

"From the outset [Holman] seduces you into a world of priests, rogues, saints, a world bright with horizon, wonder, piety. Sheri Holman's prose, tart, racy, and somber, will sing in your soul a long while."

—FRANK MCCOURT, author of *Angela's Ashes*

"*A Stolen Tongue* is brilliant in its evocation of fifteenth-century life, gripping and suspenseful as it sweeps across the Holy Land. . . . This is an uncompromisingly original novel, a rapture."

—GEORGE DAWES GREEN, author of *The Juror*

"First-novelist Holman pulls her readers along with odd riddles and careful suspense. . . . This is a strong debut, an often enthralling yarn that draws the reader right in among the pilgrims on their harrowing trek."

—*PUBLISHERS WEEKLY*

Published by Atlantic Monthly Press
Distributed by Publishers Group West
Visit the *A Stolen Tongue* web site at:
www.asan.com/users/beaks/tongue.htm

"CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY IS SURELY LOSING ITS WAY NOW, TURNING ITS BACK ON SCIENTIFIC DEBATE," SAYS TIM WHITE.

ABBOTT AND COSTELLO IN "AFRICA SCREAMS" (1953)

H.F.C. PHOTOFEST

cultural bias. That is the human condition. But it can try for a good enough ethnography. In any case, these extreme arguments on either side of cannibalism are hardly the end of anthropology. It cannot be mathematics, that's all."

But White, who is now directing a large-scale investigation of hominid fossils in Ethiopia, says that he is frustrated by the accusations that cultural anthropologists like Arens sometimes level at his own field of archaeology.

"I was very disappointed with Arens's response," he says. "Because it seemed to me he could not really admit all the implications of the hard scientific evidence, and I find that intellectually somewhat frustrating. One has to ask, Why? Isn't it like flat-earthers denying the roundness of the earth?"

Arens, meanwhile, is compiling a new response to his critics; the essay will be included in an upcoming anthology to be published by Cambridge University Press, tentatively titled *Cannibalism and the Colonial World.*

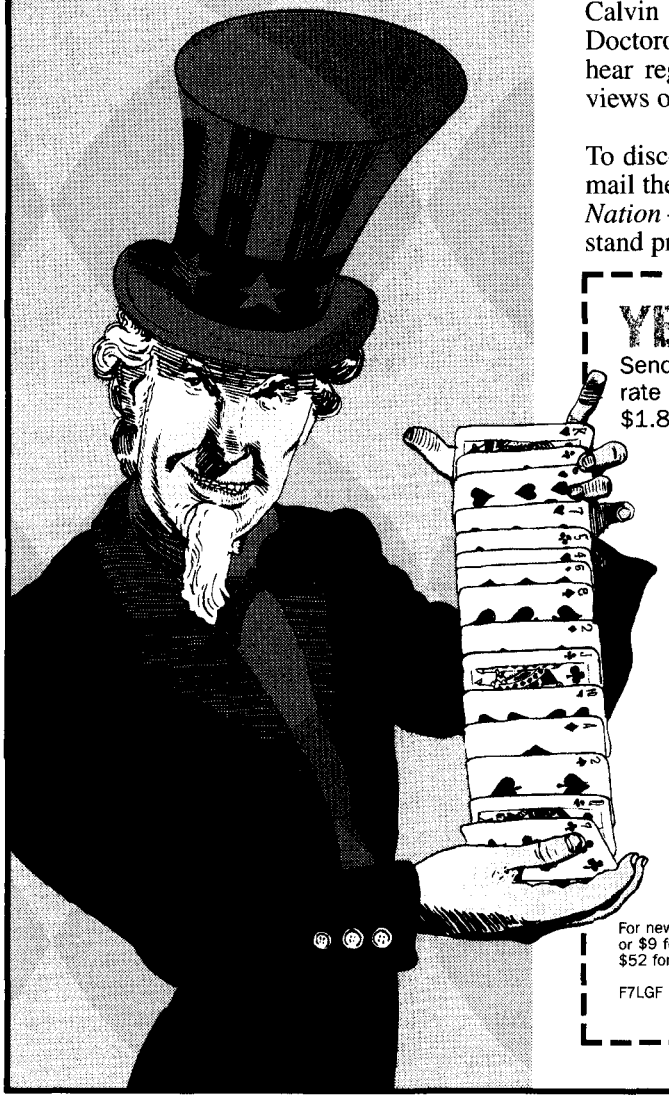
"I never wanted to be Mr. Cannibalism," he declares, "and Tim White could well be right in some areas. But the larger point is we can't go around labeling other people 'cannibals.' Anthropology is stuck with cannibals, but I for one am not. Perhaps anthropology should be more like mathematics, but unfortunately it cannot be."

One is only left to wonder what the presumed cannibals of the world make of all this. Perhaps, like Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the deposed former leader of the Central African Republic who in 1986 stood trial on charges of cannibalism—and who was reputed to have kept human bodies in his refrigerator—they will merely shrug, discreetly remembering the pleasant taste of human flesh, and say: *Mais je ne suis pas un cannibale.*

Lawrence Osborne is the author of *A Paris Dreambook* and *The Poisoned Embrace*, both published by Pantheon. His journalism has appeared in *The Village Voice* and *Newsday*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Feel like you're being given the shuffle?



With all the double dealing that goes on in Washington and Wall Street, the last thing you need is the double-talk that's doled out by the major media. There is one truly independent alternative. And that's *The Nation*, America's oldest and smartest weekly journal of fact and opinion.

Week after week, *The Nation* delivers the kind of deep-digging, straight-talking journalism that has all but disappeared from the American scene:

naming names without fear or favor, whether it's a top official of the CIA, a captain of industry, or the self-serving honcho of a leading environmental group;

pointing fingers at where the real corruption is originating these days — greedy, gift-addicted public officials...human rights-abusing dictators who are "good" for the American economy...the sanctimonious preachers of bigotry and division;

and reaching conclusions often sharply at odds with "official sources" and the powers they shore up.

Gore Vidal, Katha Pollitt, Christopher Hitchens, Patricia Williams, Ralph Nader, Molly Ivins, Alexander Cockburn, Calvin Trillin, Susan Faludi, Katrina vanden Heuvel, and E.L. Doctorow are among the outspoken progressive voices you'll hear regularly in *The Nation*. Along with fresh, unjaundiced views on books and the arts.

To discover how good for your psyche *The Nation* can be, just mail the coupon below. It will bring you a full 6 months of *The Nation* –24 issues– for just $15.95, a savings of $44 off the newsstand price.

YES, [illegible] a fresh hand!

Send me 6 months of *The Nation* at the special introductory rate of just $15.95 — that's just 66¢ an issue (a savings of $1.84 on every issue).

Enter my subscription:
- ❑ Payment enclosed.
- ❑ Bill me.

Or charge to my:
- ❑ VISA
- ❑ Mastercard

Card number

Expiration

Signature

Name

Address

City State Zip

Mail to: *The Nation*, P.O. Box 37072, Boone, IA 50037

For new subscribers only. All foreign subscriptions, please add $27.50 for airmail postage, or $9 for surface mail postage, payable in advance in U.S. currency only. The basic rate is $52 for 47 issues.

F7LGF

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PORNUTO

HOW FEMINIST SCHOLARS LEARNED TO LOVE DIRTY PICTURES

FROM ALEX DE RENZY'S *A HISTORY OF THE BLUE MOVIE*

IT WAS A SUNNY OCTOBER AFTERnoon at UC-Santa Barbara, an aggressively verdant campus with signs explaining, in both English and Spanish, that its lawns had achieved their lushness through "reclaimed" water. Inside Buchanan Hall, however, the lights were dim, and the atmosphere less Arcadian. Twenty-five or so undergraduates slouched in their seats, staring at a movie screen. Around three o'clock, film studies professor Constance Penley entered in an elegant silk trouser suit and small hair, which seemed to belie the "Florida cracker childhood" she had laid claim to in her 1996 essay "Crackers and Whackers: The White Trashing of Porn"—that week's reading assignment. "Are you ready," she asked the class, "for porn marathon day?"

Evidently, the students were. With a startling absence of nervous titters, they sat through *John Wayne Bobbitt: Uncut,* a sexually explicit reenactment of the infamous amputation; *Getting His Goat,* a sepia-toned stag film from 1923 in which a man, duped into believing he is having sex with a woman through a hole in a fence, engages in intercourse with a goat; and, finally, *Buried Treasure,* a cartoon, circa 1930, from a major animation studio depicting the antics of a hapless man and his immense, dancing anthropomorphic penis.

Afterward, Penley stood up and made brief remarks. The films, she said, "should be of great interest to feminists, insofar as they parody male vainglory, narcissism, and sexual and social ignorance." But there was no time to challenge her provocative conclusions: Northwestern University film studies professor Laura Kipnis was slotted to speak at four. Kipnis is best known for her 1992 essay "(Male) Desire and (Female) Disgust: Reading *Hustler,*" a groundbreaking class-based analysis of the lowbrow porn magazine. Long before Milos Forman and Oliver Stone transformed *Hustler's* paraplegic publisher into a First Amendment martyr in *The People vs. Larry Flynt*, Kipnis had hailed him as "a one-man bug up the nation's ass" for having embraced and promoted "those narratives exiled from sanctioned speech and mainstream political discourse."

Addressing a few dozen earnest undergraduates on the Santa Barbara campus, Kipnis riffed on her new interests: presidential adultery and "the problem of Bill Clinton's thighs." After Kipnis finished speaking, an admiring female student presented her with an inscribed copy of a paper the young woman had published in UCSB's undergraduate film journal. Titled "All Good Things Must Come to an 'End'," the article recounted the young woman's experience as an intern on the production of a sex-education video by bisexual porn star Nina Hartley. The video, part of a series that included *Under the Hood: Nina Hartley's Guide to Better Cunnilingus* and *Woodworking 101: Nina Hartley's Guide to Better Fellatio,* was intended as a graphic, step-by-step guide to better anal sex.

Penley, it turned out, had arranged for the student's internship. She became friendly with Hartley three years ago at the Telluride Film Festival, where the porn star assisted her and a colleague—UC-Irvine professor Linda Williams—with a presentation on the history of the hard-core movie.

BY **M.G. LORD**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PIA

STILLS FROM "GETTING HIS GOAT" (1923)

THOUGH YOU won't find a Penley or a Kipnis or a Williams on every campus, the number of feminists who study and defend pornography is growing, much to the dismay of the antiporn MacKinnonites who've been long touted in the media. Shrewdly joining forces with skin-flick auteurs like Hartley and others from the ranks of real live "sex workers," these pro-porn scholars are putting a new spin on smut. For Penley, Kipnis, Williams, and their allies, porn is an unruly force that promises to unsettle social conventions, and studying it is a radical political act. At the same time, they believe, porn is an inescapable feature of everyday American life—Penley places much of it in the burlesque vein of *America's Funniest Home Videos*—and one that deserves to be recognized as such. "When my course on pornographic film was protested by the local anti-porn group (based in local churches)...it became clear that my critics' biggest fear was that studying pornography as film or popular culture would normalize it," Penley wrote in "Crackers and Whackers," which appears in Routledge's recent *White Trash* anthology. "If the study of porn as film and popular culture reframes it as a relatively normal and socially significant instance of culture, this goes a long way toward disarming those who depend on its typification as sexual violence to crack down on moral and political dissidence."

In 1993, when Penley first taught a course on pornographic film, Pat Robertson branded the course "a new low in humanist excess" and denounced her on his evangelical talk show, the *700 Club*. ("A feminist teaching pornography is like Scopes teaching evolution," he thundered.) The mainstream media also seized on the course. *Reader's Digest* termed it "outrageous," heralding its arrival, Penley recalls, in "a column devoted to flushing out the worst in American culture." *Playboy*, by contrast, headlined its story "Sign Us Up."

Meanwhile, within the academy, the study of pornography began to establish a conspicuous institutional base for itself. Edited by Columbia English professor Anne McClintock, the Winter 1993 issue of *Social Text* was devoted to women and sex work, sealing the link between professional pornographers, radical sex writers, and feminist academics. In 1994 UCSB's Pornography Research Focus Group, to which Penley belongs, hosted a conference called

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Censorship and Silencing: The Case of Pornography." It attracted scholars, writers, and practicing pornographers from across the country. It also drew an observer from the LAPD vice squad, who had been contacted by a local antiporn group that hoped the conference might violate obscenity laws. (As it happened, however, the officer, whom Penley interviewed afterward, enjoyed the presentations, especially a paper about nineteenth-century French policemen.) In the spring of 1995, the porn-study group mounted another conference, "Sex Angles," which included presentations by a French professor studying medieval "snuff dramas"—which turn out to be just as apocryphal as their contemporary counterparts—and a local UCSB alumna and self-described Marxist dominatrix involved in cyberporn.

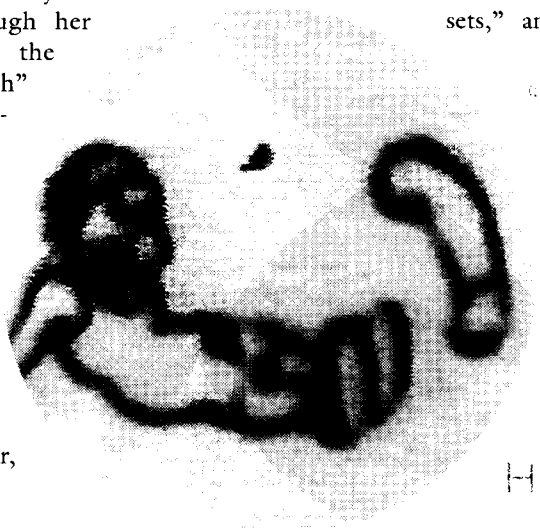
Last year, in what may be the most definitive proof yet of porn's new acceptability, the community studies department at UC-Santa Cruz invited Susie Bright, co-founder of the lesbian pornography magazine *On Our Backs,* to teach pornography (a.k.a. "The Politics of Sexual Representation") to interested undergraduates. Bright, who has a B.A. in community studies from Santa Cruz, developed her course around a lecture she had given at campuses across the country called "How to Read a Dirty Movie."

If you turn the pages of these academic pornologists, you will find a broad spectrum of stances toward porn—from cautious detachment to giddy celebration. And you will find a considerable variety of subjects treated in their work. Penley discovered porn through her scholarship on the devotees of "slash" fiction, a subculture of *Star Trek* fans who compose and consume stories about a sexual relationship between Captain James T. Kirk of the USS *Enterprise* and his first officer, Mr. Spock. Designated K/S, for Kirk/Spock, the genre made Penley realize the need for feminists to rethink pornography. Most slash fans are women whose lives and social identities revolve around being amateur pornographers. They project their erotic fantasies onto *Star Trek*'s male bodies for complex reasons, including the fact that women's roles on the show are rarely as important or exciting as those of, say, the starship captain. Yet despite their concern with female power and leadership roles, the slash fans refuse to identify themselves as feminists, believing all feminists to be moralistically antiporn.

Just as Penley has gleaned ideas from slash fans, she has also learned from her students. She credits them, for example, with showing her how *John Wayne Bobbitt: Uncut* was a "feminist chef-d'oeuvre," an interpretation she develops in "Crackers and Whackers." In the movie, Bobbitt, her class observed, is portrayed as too dim to realize that his version of the story, ostensibly the one the movie tells, is not the one actually unfolding on screen. Far from appearing heroic, he looks sexually selfish. His wife's surgical swipe becomes almost justifiable punishment for his failure to give her an orgasm. "If you don't learn better sexual technique," Penley wisecracked in class, "you're going to have yours cut off, too—and you'll deserve it."

LACING her argument with anecdotes from her own white-trash childhood—full of "cousins married to one another, uncles sent up the river for stealing TV sets," and "converts to Jehovah's Witnesses"—Penley claims that pornography's white-trash aesthetic can challenge "the assumed social and moral superiority of the middle and professional classes." Laura Kipnis shares Penley's interest in porn and class resentment; nearly every essay in her book *Bound and Gagged: Pornography and the Politics of Fantasy in America* (Grove, 1996) explores porn as some aspect of class warfare. In a piece on "fat porn," Kipnis rhapsodizes about obesity because she believes tubby, dimpled protuberances flout bourgeois standards of attractiveness. Far from being unself-conscious junk, she contends, porn is "political theater." "Transgression is no simple thing," she gushes. "It means knowing the culture inside out, discerning the secret shames and grubby secrets, and knowing how to best humiliate it."

At no point, however, does Kipnis deny porn's power to disturb. "Pornography *does,* in an emotional sense, do profound violence—emotional violence—to some women," she writes. But however upsetting pornographic acts may be, she insists, they are nevertheless fictions involving actors—not victims. In the book's most provocative essay, Kipnis cites the case of Daniel DePew, an adult male sadomasochist entrapped by police and sentenced to thirty-three years in jail in 1990 for weaving a fantasy that involved the murder of a twelve-year-old child. Not *killing* a child, mind you, merely thinking—and talking with an undercover cop—about it. (DePew, who confessed to having botched abductions in the past, was convicted by an Alexandria, Virginia,



"A FEMINIST TEACHING PORNOGRAPHY IS LIKE SCOPES TEACHING EVOLUTION," THUNDERED PAT ROBERTSON ON HIS TV SHOW.

FROM "BURIED TREASURE," INCLUDED IN ALEX DE RENZY'S *A HISTORY OF THE BLUE MOVIE*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM
CHICAGO

Nominated for the National Book Critics Circle Award

The Last Happy Occasion

Alan Shapiro

"*The Last Happy Occasion* is touching and intelligent, emotionally satisfying and eloquent testimony to the power of poetry to instruct, heal and inspire." —Emily Barton, *New York Times Book Review*

Cloth $22.95

The Beggar and the Professor

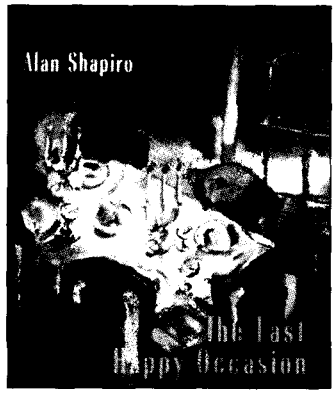
A Sixteenth-Century Family Saga

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie

Translated by Arthur Goldhammer

"A plunge into the complex realities of a watershed period in European history, in the company of the remarkable Platter family. . . . Ladurie unearths a remarkable 16th-century life, deftly using personal narratives, memoirs, diaries, and the like to recreate a dense sensation of actual life."—*Kirkus Reviews*, starred review

Cloth $29.95



L.A. Times Best Book of 1996

In the Open

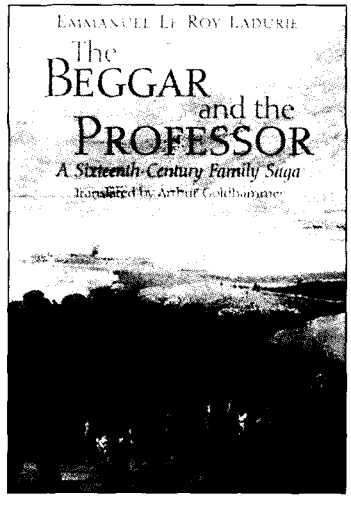
Diary of a Homeless Alcoholic

Timothy E. Donohue

"Donohue is a gifted writer. . . . The subject matter of *In the Open* is strange and compelling, but what gives it the breath of life is that it was written by an artist. Books like this one are where the individual histories of our time are kept." —Alec Wilkinson, *Los Angeles Times Book Review*

"[A] strangely classical, intellectual diary of obscure thoughts and disembodied observations. . . . A startlingly original book."—Nicholas Nesson, *Phoenix Literary Section*

Cloth $22.95



The Scientific Revolution

Steven Shapin

"'There was no such thing as the Scientific Revolution, and this is a book about it.' With this arch opening to his masterly essay, Steven Shapin wastes no time in telling us where he is coming from. . . . Most readers will conclude that there was indeed something dramatic enough to be called the Scientific Revolution going on, and that this is an excellent book about it." —Anthony Gottlieb, *New York Times Book Review*

Cloth $19.95

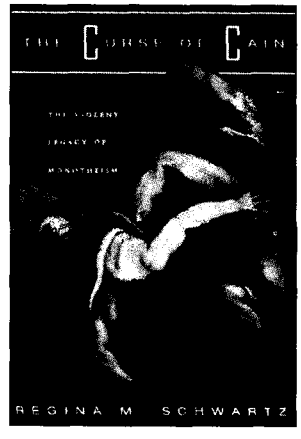
The Curse of Cain

The Violent Legacy of Monotheism

Regina M. Schwartz

"Schwartz does not pose as a defender of some modern form of the faith, but is an honest investigator of the tradition, the text, and its flowering interpretations and applications, not to say exploitations, in the centuries that divide us from the Bible and its times from our times." —David Noel Freedman, Professor of Hebrew Biblical Studies, UC San Diego, Editor of *The Anchor Bible*

Cloth $22.95



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

Biography

The Solitary Self

Jean-Jacques Rousseau in Exile and Adversity

Maurice Cranston

"A remarkable work of scholarship and sympathy." —*Kirkus Reviews*

Cloth $29.95

Elsie Clews Parsons

Inventing Modern Life

Desley Deacon

A pioneering feminist, an eminent anthropologist, and an ardent social critic, Parsons was a relentlessly modern woman. She brought to anthropology a desire to educate the public to accept and welcome sexual and social diversity.

Cloth $29.95

Women in Culture and Society series

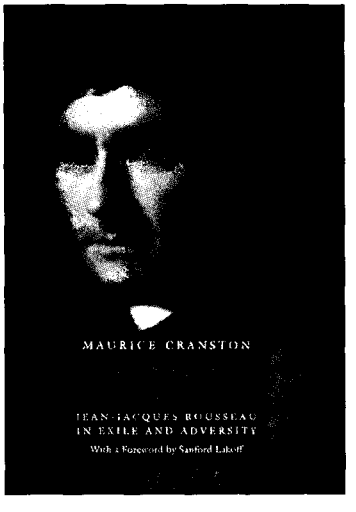
Paul Ricoeur

His Life and His Work

Charles E. Reagan

"The best single introduction to the interrelationship of Ricoeur's life and work that we have." —David Tracy

Cloth $24.95



Sociology

Misery and Company

Sympathy in Everyday Life

Candace Clark

In her wryly observant and often amusing narrative, Clark identifies the role sympathy plays in constructing the social order of American society.

Cloth $29.95

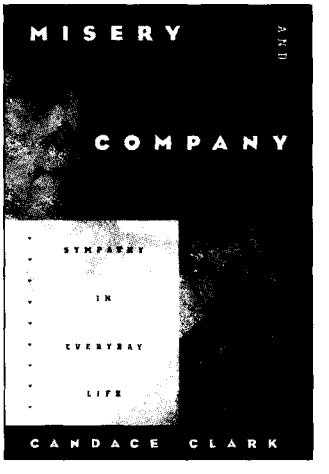
Japanese Civilization

A Comparative View

S. N. Eisenstadt

"This book will no doubt become a must in the reading list of anyone seriously interested in Japan." —Harumi Befu, Stanford University and Kyoto Bunkyo University

Cloth $39.95



Now in paperback

The Challenger Launch Decision

Risky Technology, Culture, and Deviance at NASA

Diane Vaughan

"The implications of this kind of argument are enormous." —*New Yorker*

Paper $14.95

Now in Paperback

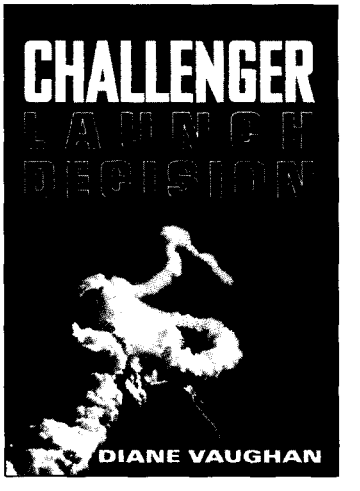
Bereft of Reason

On the Decline of Social Thought and Prospects for Its Renewal

Eugene Halton

"This is an original, incisive, and badly needed book." —Robert N. Bellah, University of California, Berkeley

Paper $17.95



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

History

The First Moderns

Profiles in the Origins of Twentieth-Century Thought

William R. Everdell

In this lively and accessible history of Modernism, Everdell narrates portraits of genius, profiles intellectual breakthroughs, and evokes the *fin-de-siècle* atmosphere of Paris, Vienna, St. Louis, and St. Petersburg. Theoretically sophisticated yet marvelously entertaining, *The First Moderns* is an invigorating look at the unfolding of an age.

Cloth $29.95

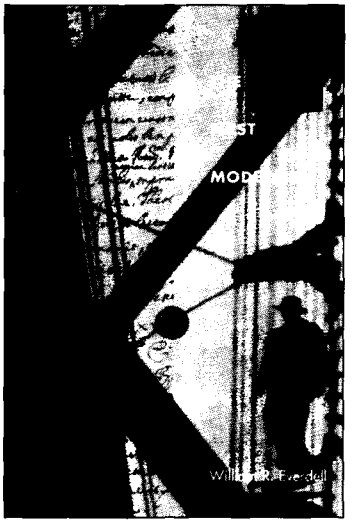
Redeeming Culture

American Religion in an Age of Science

James Gilbert

"Essential reading for anyone seeking to understand why science and religion remain such pervasive, interactive, and ultimately irreconcilable forces in American life." —Jane S. De Hart, Professor of History, University of California, Santa Barbara

Cloth $28.95



Forbidden Signs

American Culture and the Campaign against Sign Language

Douglas C. Baynton

"The United States, with its longtime concern about folk who don't fit in, naturally perceives the deaf as a Problem. Its interest in what they do with their hands is understandably minimal. . . . *Forbidden Signs* is replete with good things." —Hugh Kenner, *New York Times Book Review*

Cloth $27.50

Now in paperback

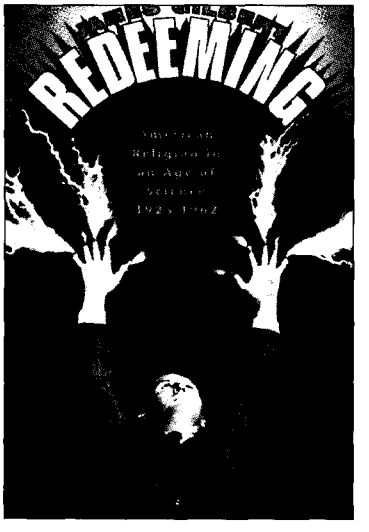
Women of the Far Right

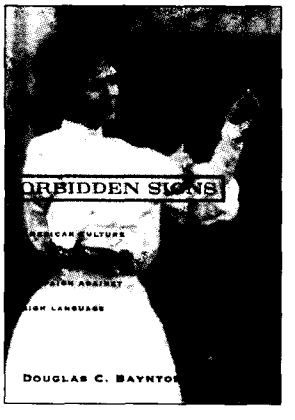
The Mothers' Movement and World War II

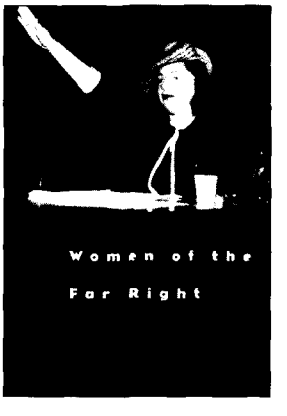
Glen Jeansonne

"A small gem—compelling and wonderfully written." —*Kirkus Reviews*

Paper $16.95







Politics

The Antigay Agenda

Orthodox Vision and the Christian Right

Didi Herman

"This book offers illumination and warning. After reading this book no one will ask for whom the bells are tolling: they toll for us." —Jeffrey Weeks

Cloth $24.95

Marginalized in the Middle

Alan Wolfe

"*Marginalized in the Middle* is essential reading for anyone with the slightest interest in American social criticism." —Morris Dickstein

Cloth $27.50

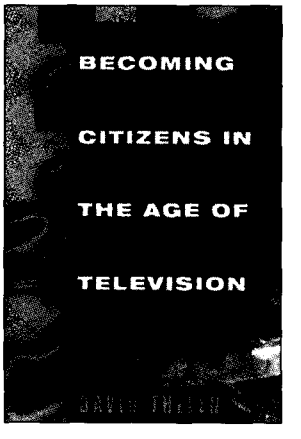
Becoming Citizens in the Age of Television

How Americans Challenged the Media and Seized Political Initiative during the Iran-Contra Debate

David Thelen

"Tolerant, humane, and democratic, Thelen evokes a vision of citizenship that is rooted in our strongest American traditions." —T. J. Jackson Lears

Paper $14.95



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

Literature and Criticism

Wittgenstein's Ladder

Poetic Language and the Strangeness of the Ordinary

Marjorie Perloff

"Perloff finds startling parallels between [Wittgenstein's] teasing out of ordinary language and the work of several postmodernist writers and their forebears. *Wittgenstein's Ladder* will be most valuable to those who have already grappled with the philosopher on their own, yet everyone who has been puzzled by postmodern poetics will benefit by reading it." —Kenneth Baker, *San Francisco Chronicle Book Review*

Cloth $27.95

Goethe and His Publishers

Siegfried Unseld

Translated by Kenneth J. Northcott

"An urbane, engaging exploration of the great poet's career in letters by Germany's foremost literary publisher." —*Kirkus Reviews*

Cloth $24.95

The Division of Literature

Or the University in Deconstruction

Peggy Kamuf

"This book is a sane and scholarly rejoinder to the uproar over literary theory that has been sweeping a profession in the grips of dramatic change." —Herman Rapaport

Paper $16.95

Now in paperback

Hot Property

The Stakes and Claims of Literary Originality

Françoise Meltzer

"Rich and provocative." —Peter L. Rudnytsky, *World Literature Today*

Paper $18.95

After Empire

Scott, Naipaul, Rushdie

Michael Gorra

"Full of sound judgment, insight, and originality, Gorra's analysis of what he terms 'the imagined community of the British Empire' will probably form the theoretical platform upon which the emerging generation of postcolonial scholars will build." —Caryl Phillips, author of *Crossing the River*

Paper $14.95

Religion

Spokesmen for the Despised

Fundamentalist Leaders of the Middle East

Edited by R. Scott Appleby

"These essays, masterful works of contemporary religious history, give insight into the lives and times of these religious leaders." —*Publishers Weekly*

Paper $19.95

The Invention of Sodomy in Christian Theology

Mark D. Jordan

In this startlingly original work of historical detection, Jordan explores the invention of Sodomy by medieval Christendom, examining its conceptual foundations in theology and gauging its impact on Christian sexual ethics both then and now.

Cloth $24.95

Science

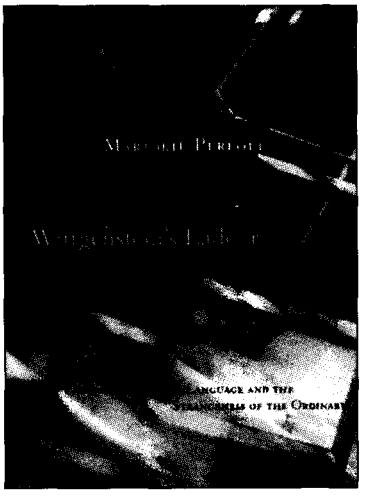
The Structure of Scientific Revolutions

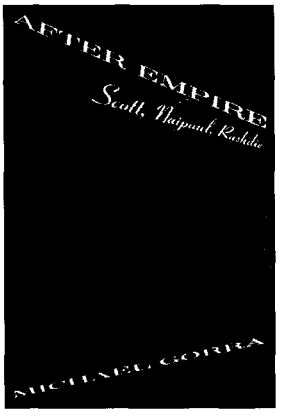
Third Edition

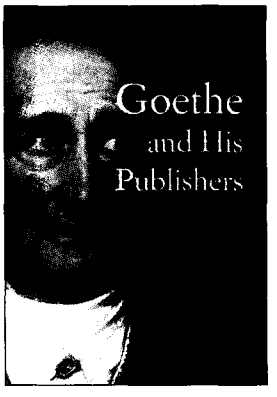
Thomas S. Kuhn

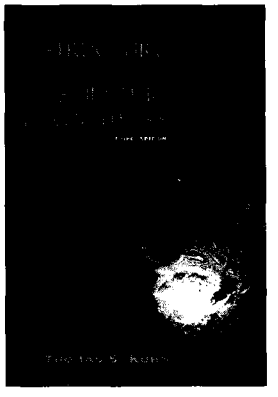
Considered one of 'the Hundred Most Influential Books Since the Second World War' by the *Times Literary Supplement*, Thomas S. Kuhn's classic book is now available with a new index.

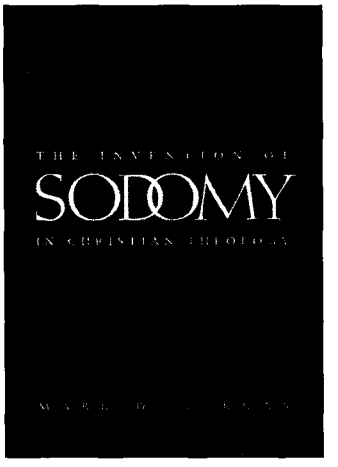
Paper $10.95











PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

Education

The Future of Academic Freedom

Edited by Louis Menand

"How we define and protect academic freedom is a matter of great importance not only for universities, but for society as a whole. Louis Menand's book represents a significant and timely contribution." —Neil L. Rudenstine, president, Harvard University

Cloth $24.95

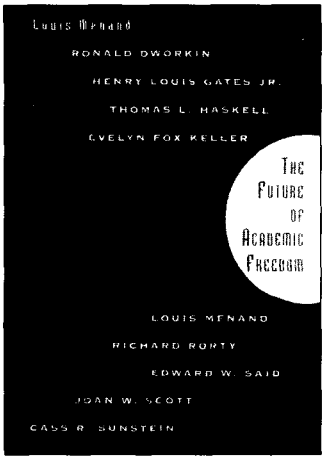
The Making of the Modern University

Intellectual Transformation and the Marginalization of Morality

Julie A. Reuben

"Here is an example of history that illuminates the present; no one can claim to understand the current condition of the American research university without a close reading of this very important book." —Thomas Bender, New York University

Paper $18.95



Philosophy

Archive Fever

A Freudian Impression

Jacques Derrida

Translated by Eric Prenowitz

"In *Archive Fever*, Derrida develops a patient and rigorous reading of the presuppositions and implications of infomatic culture. We ignore the urgent problems he probes in this important and timely book at our own peril." —Mark C. Taylor, Williams College

Cloth $17.95

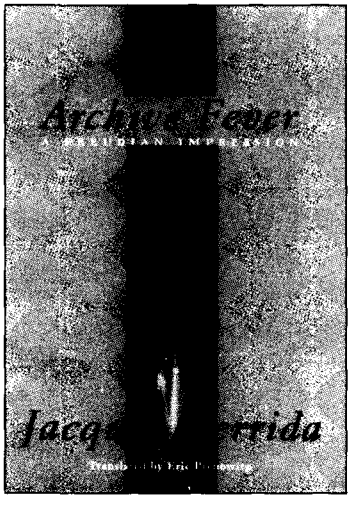
Religion and Postmodernism series

The Legacy of Rousseau

Edited by Clifford Orwin and Nathan Tarcov

By exploring polarities articulated by Rousseau—nature versus society, self versus other, community versus individual, and compassion versus competitiveness —these fourteen original essays show how his thought continues to shape our ways of talking, feeling, and thinking.

Paper $17.95



The Embodiment of Reason

Kant on Spirit, Generation, and Community

Susan Meld Shell

In this pathbreaking book, Susan Shell demonstrates not only the developmental unity of Kant's individual writings, but also the unity of his work and life experience.

Paper $21.95

Foucault and His Interlocutors

Edited by Arnold I. Davidson

Beginning with the debate between Michel Foucault and Noam Chomsky on epistemology and politics, this book includes the most significant essays by the most important French thinkers who influenced and were influenced by Foucault.

Paper $17.95

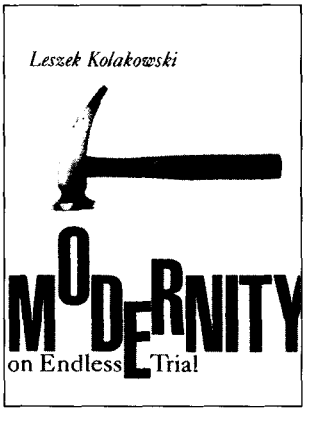
Now in paperback

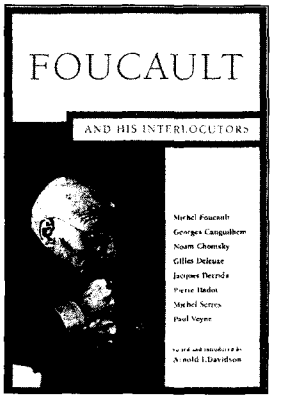
Modernity on Endless Trial

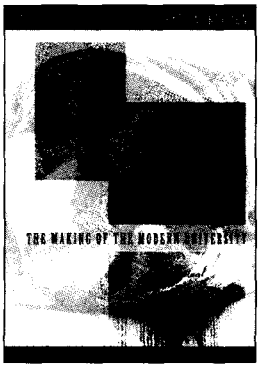
Leszek Kolakowski

"Exemplary. . . . It should be celebrated." —Arthur C. Danto, *New York Times Book Review*

Paper $15.95







THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

LATE EDITIONS

Cultural Studies for the End of the Century

Edited by George E. Marcus

"This series could become an essential postmodern guidebook to the world's changing terrain." —*Utne Reader*

Late Editions 1
Perilous States
Conversations on Culture, Politics, and Nation
Paper $20.95

Late Editions 2
Technoscientific Imaginaries
Conversations, Profiles, and Memoirs
Paper $22.50

Late Editions 3
Connected
Engagements with Media
Paper $22.50

Late Editions 4
Cultural Producers In Perilous States
Editing Events, Documenting Change
Paper $23.50

Cultural Studies

Freedom's Moment

An Essay on the French Idea of Liberty from Rousseau to Foucault

Paul M. Cohen

"*Freedom's Moment* is elegant, audacious, imaginative, and punctuated with brilliant insights. . . . We shall never look at France's intellectual heroes in quite the same way." —David Schalk, Vassar College

Paper $13.95

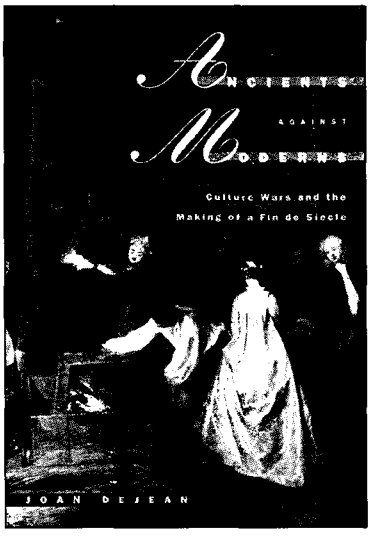
Ancients against Moderns

Culture Wars and the Making of a Fin de Siècle

Joan DeJean

"No one with an interest in the Enlightenment or its still-fraught intellectual legacy can afford to ignore this book."—Terry Castle, Stanford University

Paper $16.95



Film

Contesting Tears

The Hollywood Melodrama of the Unknown Woman

Stanley Cavell

Brilliantly uniting his loves of film and of philosophy, Stanley Cavell identifies four classic movies—*Letter from an Unknown Woman, Gaslight, Stella Dallas,* and *Now, Voyager*—as examples of a new Hollywood genre: 'the melodrama of the unknown woman.'

Paper $14.95

Westerns

Making the Man in Fiction and Film

Lee Clark Mitchell

"Not only an exceptionally original, sophisticated, and lucid study of a central American genre, but also a profound meditation on manliness." —David Leverenz, University of Florida

Cloth $29.95

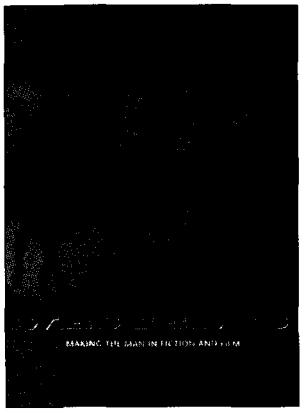
Now in paperback

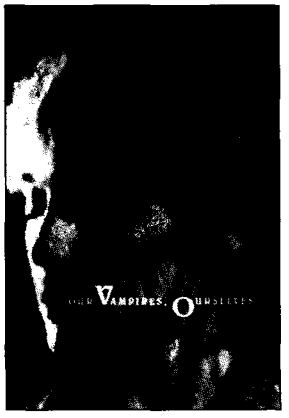
Our Vampires, Ourselves

Nina Auerbach

"Auerbach presents her arguments with wit and clarity. . . her book really takes off." —Maureen Duffy, *New York Times Book Review*

Paper $12.95





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

The Chicago Manual of Style

14th Edition
The Essential Guide for Writers, Editors, and Publishers

Chicago Editorial Staff

"For those not already familiar with the *Chicago Manual*, it is perhaps the definitive writing reference work, revered by scholars, universities, publishers, and editors." —*Bloomsbury Review*

Cloth $40.00

A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations

Sixth Edition

Kate L. Turabian

A new edition of the leading student guide to preparing research papers now provides students with a condensed version of *The Chicago Manual of Style* and included many new examples and illustrations, as well as advice on citing electronic documents.

*Paper $12.95

The Craft of Research

Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams

Three master teachers chart every stage of the research process, from finding a topic and generating research questions about it to marshaling evidence, constructing arguments, and writing the final report.

"A well-constructed, articulate reminder of how important fundamental questions of style and approach, such as clarity and precision, are to all research." —*Times Literary Supplement*

*Paper $12.95

Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes

Robert M. Emerson, Rachel I. Fretz, and Linda L. Shaw

"Writing fieldnotes has always been a skill passed on in the oral tradition. This excellent book makes a systematic analysis of this fundamental fieldwork activity, allowing us for the first time to teach it and discuss it in a rational way." —Howard S. Becker, University of Washington

*Paper $12.95

Style

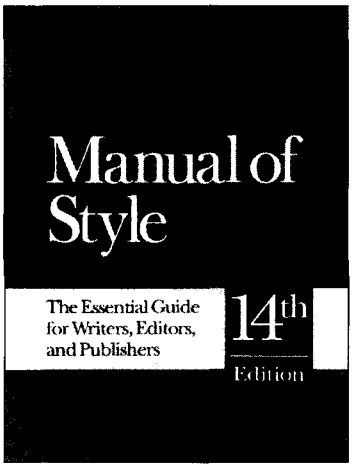
Toward Clarity and Grace

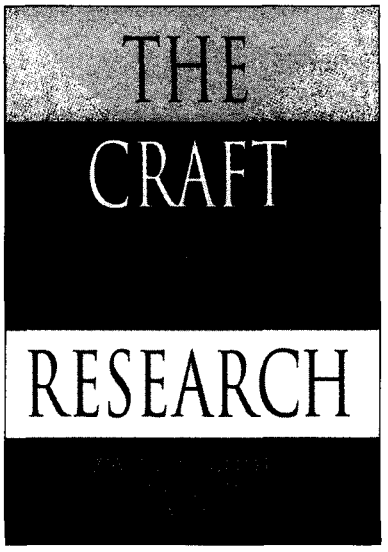
Joseph M. Williams

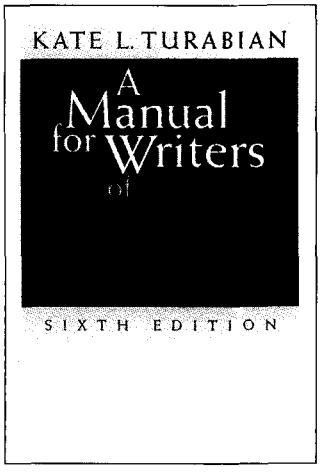
"Buy Williams' book. And dig out from storage your dog-eared copy of *The Elements of Style*. Set them side by side on your reference shelf." —Barbara Walraff, *Atlantic*

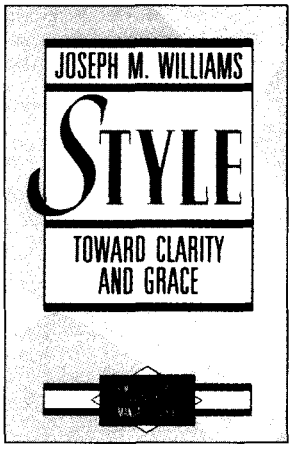
*Paper $9.95

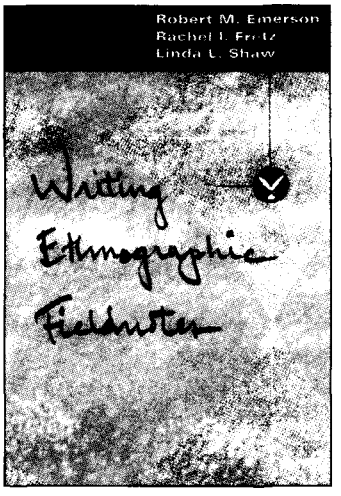
*Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing, and Publishing series











THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOOD READING FROM

CHICAGO

U of A Bookstore
Tucson, AZ

ASUC Berkeley Bookstore
Berkeley, CA

Cody's Books, Inc.
Berkeley, CA

University Press Books/Berkeley
Berkeley, CA

Huntley Bookstore
Claremont, CA

UC Irvine Bookstore
Irvine, CA

UCSD Bookstore
La Jolla, CA

Dutton's Brentwood
Los Angeles, CA

UCLA Students' Store
Los Angeles, CA

USC West Bookstore
Los Angeles, CA

Keplers' Books & Magazines
Menlo Park, CA

City Lights Booksellers
San Francisco, CA

Stacey's Bookstore
San Francisco, CA

Chaucer's Bookstore
Santa Barbara, CA

The Literary Guillotine
Santa Cruz, CA

Midnight Special Bookstore
Santa Monica, CA

Stanford Bookstore
Stanford, CA

CU Bookstore
Boulder, CO

Tattered Cover
Denver, CO

Yale Co-Op
New Haven, CT

Chapters
Washington, DC

Olsson's Books and Records
Washington, DC

Politics and Prose
Washington, DC

Sidney Kramer Books, Inc.
Washington, DC

Oxford Books, Inc.
Atlanta, GA

Goerings' Book Center
Gainesville, FL

Prairie Lights Books
Iowa City, IA

Illini Union Books
Champaign, IL

57th Street Books
Chicago, IL

Seminary Co-Op
Chicago, IL

University of Chicago Bookstore
Chicago, IL

Great Expectations
Evanston, IL

Waterstone's
Boston, MA

Harvard Book Store
Cambridge, MA

WordsWorth Books
Cambridge, MA

Bibelot
Baltimore, MD

Shaman Drum Bookshop
Ann Arbor, MI

University of Minnesota Bookstores
Minneapolis, MN

Hungry Mind
St. Paul, MN

The Library, Ltd.
St. Louis, MO

Square Books
Oxford, MS

The Gothic Bookshop
Durham, NC

Dartmouth Bookstore
Hanover, NH

Talking Leaves Books
Buffalo, NY

Book Revue
Huntington, NY

The Bookery
Ithaca, NY

Cornell Campus Store
Ithaca, NY

Barnes & Noble Mainstore
New York, NY

Books & Co.
New York, NY

Coliseum Books, Inc.
New York, NY

NYU Book Center
New York, NY

Posman Books
New York, NY

Saint Mark's Bookshop
New York, NY

Corner Book Shop
Setauket, NY

Princeton University Store
Princeton, NJ

Student Book Exchange
Columbus, OH

Books & Co.
Dayton, OH

University of Oregon Bookstore
Eugene, OR

Powell's Books Inc.
Portland, OR

Svoboda's Books
State College, PA

Brown University Bookstore
Providence, RI

Book People
Austin, TX

Brazos Bookstore
Houston, TX

BYU Bookstore
Provo, UT

Elliott Bay Book Company
Seattle, WA

University Bookstore
Seattle, WA

Canterbury Bookseller
Madison, WI

University Bookstore
Madison, WI

Chapters
Calgary, Alberta

Duthie's
Vancouver, British Columbia

UBC Bookstore
Vancouver, British Columbia

Bob Miller Bookroom
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto Bookstore
Toronto, Ontario

Chapters
Ottawa, Ontario

McGill University Bookstore
Montreal, Quebec

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

jury of conspiracy to kidnap.)

Kipnis's cachet as a radical scholar rests on her ability to examine really gross stuff with a cool equanimity. Nowhere is this more evident than in her *Hustler* essay, which appears with revisions in *Bound and Gagged*. Despite her doe-eyed infatuation with transgression, Kipnis, a self-described petite bourgeoise, says she had to squelch a lot of disgust to get through back issues of the magazine, whose pet subject matter includes dismemberment, deformity, gang rapes, "assholes, monstrous and gigantic sexual organs," and "anything that exudes from the body: piss, shit, semen, menstrual blood...and especially farts." (The archetypal *Hustler* joke, she explains, "is somebody accidentally defecating in church.") But arousing disgust, she claims, is the point. Unlike the sexual fantasies in *Playboy*, *Hustler*'s scatological fantasies have less to do with penetrating women than with rage at not having penetrated the privileged classes. By articulating the class anger of his fellow aggrieved subliterates, Flynt became—in Kipnis's scholarly vernacular—a figure of "Rabelaisian transgression." Even Flynt's gaping, unretouched crotch shots are more than just visual aids for the working-class masturbator. They are political statements, flouting bourgeois conventions of privacy in the bedroom and the Oval Office alike: "The veiled 'private' body is analogous to the hidden government (the Iran-Contra scandal was a shining moment for *Hustler*), analogous to the hidden sources of wealth of the ruling classes, which secretly the rest of us are paying for through our labor."

CONSTANCE PENLEY

BEFORE the obscenity trials of the Fifties and Sixties, which permitted open publication of such works as Henry Miller's *Tropic of Cancer* and D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, scholarly disquisitions on sex were virtually unthinkable. Published in 1964, a book by Columbia English professor Steven Marcus, *The Other Victorians: A Study of Sexuality and Pornography in Mid-Nineteenth-Century England*, changed this. (After sex researcher Alfred Kinsey died, Marcus was among the first non-scientists invited by Indiana University to examine the pictures, papers, and curiosities Kinsey had accumulated.)

Marcus's lead was followed by a number of feminist scholars, such as Kate Millett, who lambasted the sex-obsessed novels of American male modernists like Norman Mailer and Henry Miller in her landmark 1971 book *Sexual Politics*. By the late Seventies, however, feminist work on sexuality had become an unruly patchwork—reflecting the range and diversity of women's sexual practices. Tensions among women's groups proliferated, and the movement that had once stood for inclusiveness and tolerance began to come apart. The 1982 Barnard College conference titled "The Scholar and the Feminist: Toward a Politics of Sexuality" was the site of one dramatic rupture. Sporting T-shirts emblazoned AGAINST SADOMASOCHISM, representatives of Women Against Pornography picketed the conference, protesting the appearance of a panel of lesbian activists who advocated sexual behaviors that many women—straight and lesbian alike—found appalling.

In *Heresies #12: Sex Issues*, a collection of feminist essays on desire that had inspired the theme for the Barnard conference, lesbian sex activist and author Pat Califia described some of these behaviors: "Vanilla People send flowers, poetry, or candy or they exchange rings. S-M people do all that, and may also lick boots, wear a locked collar, or build their loved one a rack in the basement." The radical lesbians were eventually allowed to speak, inciting antiporn feminists to complain that the conference had distributed obscene, antifeminist materials and causing the conference's corporate sponsor to pull out.

One allegedly obscene conference artifact was "Diary of a Conference on Sexuality," a booklet compiled by and for participants. The diary captures the folksy intimacy of Seventies' feminism. Puckered lip imprints appear above the signatures of its editors, as well as schoolgirl outbursts, often in adolescent longhand, from distinguished feminist scholars. On one page Esther Newton, an anthropologist at SUNY-Purchase, gushed: "EXPLORED THE DREAM OF MY GIRLS AND FOUND THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS." Yet the soft package contained hard truths: "As the sexuality debate goes, so goes feminism," *Village Voice* columnist Ellen Willis wrote. "The tendency of some feminists to regard women purely as sexual victims rather than sexual subjects, and to define the movement's goal as controlling male sexuality rather than demanding women's freedom to lead active sexual lives, reinforces women's oppression and plays into the hands of the new Right."

Sadly, Willis's remarks are as valid today as they were fifteen years ago. Like abortion, pornography is not an issue that lends itself to compromise. This, in part, explains why a cold war sprang up around it. A year after the Barnard conference, antiporn feminists Catharine MacKinnon, now a professor at the University of Michigan Law School, and Andrea Dworkin, a former editor at *Ms.* magazine, drew a line in the sand. They taught a class on porn at the University of Minnesota Law School, in Minneapolis—but with an eye toward preventing its normalization forever. The course led to community hearings, out of which came a restrictive, new legal definition of pornography as "the graphic sexually explicit subordination of women whether in pictures or

LILLIAN KUROSAKA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

words." Dworkin and MacKinnon built their case on testimony from social scientists who had studied porn's "effects" on its audience. At the hearings, Edward Donnerstein and Daniel G. Linz, both professors of communications at the University of Wisconsin at the time, testified that images of violence against women tacitly sanctioned rape by "desensitizing" men to sexual violence. Today, however, Donnerstein complains that his results and those of other researchers were "badly misinterpreted." He says that he and Linz had based their

CATHARINE MacKINNON

conclusions on R-rated films that had nothing to do with pornography as it had been legally defined.

With remarkable symmetry, feminists on both sides of the pornography issue have claimed their opponents' arguments are based on fantasy—not reality. "Academics who write in defense of pornography don't know what it means to be out on the streets, homeless, without money and running away from someone who's been abusing you," says Dworkin. "They don't even know the meaning of bad weather, because they can go inside when it's wet. It has been devastating to watch the ignorance of so-called educated women." Anne McClintock makes the same charge against the Dworkin-MacKinnon camp. Real-life sex workers are "not victims," she says. Ignorance perpetuates this stereotype. That's why she gave them a forum in *Social Text* to speak for themselves. In a world where poor women's opportunities are limited, sex service jobs can be crucial for survival. Indeed, where such work is decriminalized and workers can organize for better conditions, it can actually be a good deal. Academics who fail to share this viewpoint, she says, patronize sex workers: They echo the middle-class suffragette movement, which argued that women of color were too poor, and too much victims of "false consciousness," to be able to speak for themselves.

INTENDED AS A RALLYING CRY, MacKINNON'S BOOK FLATLY EQUATED THE REPRESENTATION OF A SEX ACT WITH THE ACT ITSELF.

Intransigent, pro- and antiporn feminists have locked horns for a decade. Nothing—not the AIDS epidemic, the sex workers' rights movement, or the movement for gay liberation—seemed to affect their stalemate. But in recent years, support for the MacKinnonite position has eroded—in part, ironically, as a reaction to MacKinnon's *Only Words,* published in 1993. Intended as a rallying cry, the book was a fierce screed that flatly equated the representation of a sex act with the act itself. It was an argument that found few friends. "After years of debating this issue back and forth, no account that equates the whole of pornography with misogyny is defensible," says Nancy Fraser, a professor of political science at the New School. "But the same is true of a wholesale equation of pornography with sexual liberation," she cautions. "We need to recognize that pornography is a complex tissue with many strands, and the key to sorting them out is to avoid inflammatory and moralistic rhetoric."

LINDA Williams never planned to teach the dirty movies she had analyzed in her book, *Hard Core: Power, Pleasure, and the Frenzy of the Visible* (California, 1989). But MacKinnon, she says, made her do it. "I had no desire to sit in a room with a bunch of twenty-year-olds and watch these throbbing images," Williams says. Then she read *Only Words,* in which MacKinnon addresses the question of pornography by exhorting the female reader to imagine a lurid fantasy: Imagine your father holding you down while you are raped. Williams also read MacKinnon's "Turning Rape Into Pornography," in the July/August 1993 issue of *Ms.*, which dealt with the videotaping of Serbian rapes of Muslim and Croatian women. MacKinnon viewed this as a "policy of extermination implemented by pornography," Williams recalls, as if "pornography were the cause of ethnic cleansing in Bosnia." ("With this war," MacKinnon had written, "pornography emerges as a tool of genocide," in which "some of the rapes that are made into pornography are clearly intended for mass consumption as war propaganda.")

Never mind "the flimsy evidence of the extent of the filming and the even flimsier evidence of its dissemination as pornography," Williams says. Never mind the complexity of the regional animosities. MacKinnon found a way to link her favorite bugbear to genocide. Outraged, Williams thought: *How can I counter this?* The solution she came up with, she says, "was a course called 'Pornographies On/Scene,' a play on 'obscene' but also on how pornography is on our scene of representation"—for example in Jesse Helms's waving around Robert Mapplethorpe photographs on the floor of the U.S. Senate or MacKinnon's penning original smut.

But writing about porn films was one thing, teaching them quite another. Throughout her book, Williams had sustained a cool, dispassionate stance. Yet in 1994, when she first taught the movies

MIMI COTTER

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM "BURIED TREASURE," INCLUDED IN ALEX DE RENZY'S *A HISTORY OF THE BLUE MOVIE*

UC-IRVINE

she had analyzed, her dispassion broke down. Because her course had been cross-listed in the women's studies department, some female students were stunned when it didn't adopt a knee-jerk antiporn stance. Male students were also stunned, but for other reasons. "The predominantly heterosexual males really, really had trouble watching gay porn," she says. "As soon as we had penises going into anuses, they made a big exodus from the classroom." Instead of helping Williams cope with their homophobia, her female students "twisted the knife in the backs of the guys who had shown themselves to be vulnerable to these images." What began as a film course became a psychodrama. "I am not a sexologist," she says. "I felt out of my depth a lot of the time."

When she taught the course again two years later, her experience was completely different. With more gay men and lesbians in the class, she said, the students seemed unruffled by non-heterosexual material. If she were writing *Hard Core* today, Williams says, she would try to include more such content: "At first, I was afraid to write about porn, period. And extending myself beyond heterosexual porn seemed too great a threat. But bringing in lesbian and gay porn is the best thing you can do to break down the binary assumptions of male versus female or male over female that MacKinnon and Dworkin describe."

Like Penley and Kipnis, Williams argues that to understand porn you have to squelch your disgust and actually look at the pictures. Although all three scholars teach film studies, Williams relies most heavily on feminist film theory and seems as much concerned with aesthetics as with class politics. In graceful, jargon-free language, Williams's Hard Core lays out an aesthetic and sociological history of porn, securing the stag film's place as "a ritual folk tradition of the American Male." The book's central claim is both simple and brilliant: that a pornographic movie functions like a Hollywood musical, with narrative stretches between erotic "numbers." Williams casts The Opening of Misty Beethoven, a hard-core film, as a reworking of Shaw's Pygmalion, where sexual technique, rather than language skill, is at the heart of a mentor-student relationship. Thus the triumphant scene in which Misty, the protegée, makes three male models climax simultaneously becomes "the equivalent of the 'By George, She's Got It!' number in My Fair Lady."

Not merely a crude device to arouse the viewer, the hard-core movie, Williams contends, is a legitimate film genre. In *Only Words* MacKinnon argues that "Pornography, under current conditions, *is* largely its own context." Yet Williams has convincingly situated it in the context of motion-picture history. Accordingly, Williams shows how present-day skin flicks are formally and thematically related to Eadweard Muybridge's sequential studies of motion—an early landmark in the history of film. Muybridge photographed the bodies of men and children without embellishment, but he fetishized women's bodies, garnishing them with "superfluous props" in a "tone of what could only be called longing."

LINDA WILLIAMS NEVER PLANNED TO TEACH DIRTY MOVIES, BUT CATHARINE MACKINNON'S WORK, SHE SAYS, MADE HER DO IT.

WILLIAMS'S work is first-rate. But to study porn in the university is not necessarily to study it well. An unfortunate consequence of the campaign to academicize porn is the proliferation of mediocre, self-indulgent, or just plain silly porn work in the name of radical politics or self-expression. Pompously opaque essays have been used as a pretext to publish dirty pictures. Scholars have also put forth vacuous erotic confessions that masquerade as cultural politics—pornography by any other name. *Erotic Faculties* (California, 1996) by self-described feminist Joanna Frueh, performance artist and professor of art history at the University of Nevada, is typical of pro-porn scholarship's more dubious experiments. Not content merely to study pornography, as Penley, Kipnis, and Williams do, her feminist imperative, she believes, is to generate it. "You call me Joanna the Slippery. I like this, my cunt wet for you," she explodes in a section called "Mouth Piece." "I put my finger in my cunt, in and out, slowly, as we're talking on the bed, then to my mouth, and taste, lick it—almost as if I'm not aware of what's happening." Frueh claims that her work is politically calculated. "The erotic scholar is willing to be sloppy as sex is sloppy," she writes boldly,

LINDA WILLIAMS

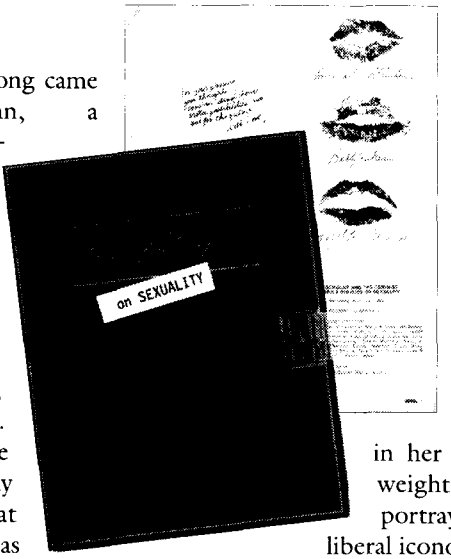
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

suggesting that "tight" prose is something desired of women by heterosexual men, as they would desire a tight vagina. She regards her self-indulgent erotica as an antidote to the overly cerebral theory of the last decade. "Feminism in the Eighties," she contends, "is suffering from Otherworldliness, a critical and artistic retreat from the body into a theoretical stratosphere from which the artist or critic observes or analyzes but is not the body."

IF nothing else, Frueh's in-your-face blather can be understood as an effort to restore some risk and drama to the study of sex. After all, it's difficult for feminists to convince you that pornography is dangerous or subversive once it's assigned as homework and kept on reserve in the library of your $25,000-a-year private university. In this context, perhaps nothing has done more to damage porn scholarship's aura of transgressive chic than Hollywood's cloying embrace.

By studying *Hustler*, Kipnis had carved out a real niche for herself in the academy. Then along came Milos Forman, a Hollywood director whose impeccable anti-censorship credentials had been honed under the Nazis and in totalitarian Czechoslovakia, to upstage her. Worse, he had the temerity to portray her subject, that shit-obsessed oaf, as someone you might actually invite into your living room. The critically acclaimed *People vs. Larry Flynt* inspires none of the disgust Kipnis felt when she looked at *Hustler* because it reveals almost none of what is in the magazine. Sentimental and jingoistic, the film portrays the blubbery Flynt as a trim, disarmingly charismatic filth-monger who instructs his fellow citizens on the virtues of American democracy from the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court: "If the First Amendment can protect even a scumbag like me, then it will protect all of you, because I'm the worst."

Not surprisingly, Kipnis has attacked the movie. "Lost amid all this flag-hoisting is *Hustler*'s long-standing dedication to challenging exactly this sort of nauseating national self-idealization," she wrote in the *Village Voice* last December. Worse, in her eyes, Flynt seems to revel in the whitewash. He appears as a judge in the film, casts himself as a patriot in a new autobiography, and—troubling enough for her to note it despairingly in her piece—has even lost weight. To save face, Kipnis portrays Flynt as a victim, a liberal iconoclast co-opted by the state. "You begin to suspect that the nation, in its quest for vengeance, wasn't content simply to paralyze Flynt," she writes. "It had to finish the job by reconfiguring him as a patriot.... Who after all can hold out forever against the dark forces of conventionality?" In other words, Flynt has become an imposter.



DIARY OF A CONFERENCE ON SEXUALITY (BARNARD COLLEGE, 1982)

The problem with legitimating porn as a subject of study, then, may be that as a strategy it works too well. In the wake of *The People vs. Larry Flynt*, pornography begins to look like not only another form of popular culture but a heroically American one at that. What happens to the pro-porn scholar who suddenly finds herself laboring not on behalf of radical dissidence but in the service of a Hollywood extravaganza—one *The New York Times* called the most "patriotic movie of the year"? Does she cry victory or defeat? Either claim could spell death to her carefully constructed professional politics. Kipnis's shrewd (if implausible) solution has been to disown Flynt and his biopic and continue to paint herself as a lone crusader, lamenting in the *Voice* that "apart from pro-porn sex radicals

JOANNA FRUEH

NOT CONTENT MERELY TO STUDY PORN, JOANNA FRUEH BELIEVES IT'S HER FEMINIST IMPERATIVE TO GENERATE IT.

RUSSEL DUDLEY AND JOANNA FRUEH

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAURA KIPNIS

STEVE CONWAY

and a few academic apologists, only the ACLU crowd is left to reluctantly defend pornography: it's the price of free speech."

FOR KIPNIS, the big problem with Hollywood's treatment of porn is that it sanitizes the stuff. But it's hard to avoid the feeling that the work of pro-porn feminists often does the same thing. Pornography, their work seems to say, isn't only—or even primarily—about sex. Without completely ignoring the genre's revolting aspects, as Forman's movie does, they nevertheless cast pornography as something other than itself: For Kipnis and Penley, it is class warfare; for Williams, low art. If you just give us a chance, their work seems to say, we'll show you porn's serious side: its radical politics, its democratic tolerance, its sophisticated narrative underpinnings. On the other hand, when a writer like Frueh addresses sex head on, the results are often silly and self-indulgent.

Despite these shortcomings, however, the impact of feminist porn scholarship is undeniable. In *Susie Bright's Sexual State of the Union* (Simon & Schuster, 1997), Bright talks about making campus lecture tours in the Eighties. "Convinced ahead of time that I was a plague upon all womanhood," she explains, the "Baby Dworkinites" took her to task for all the women she had "tortured, mutilated, and

LABYRINTH BOOKS

7,000 square foot independent bookstore devoted to scholarly, academic & university press books

100,000 titles, including a vast selection of new releases & scholarly remainders

Our sale catalog is available now by request. Call 212 865 1588 or e-mail books@labyrinthbooks.com

431 West 12th Street at Columbia

New York City University

NOW IN PAPERBACK!

"A MAGNIFICENT BOOK."
—DORIS KEARNS GOODWIN, author of *No Ordinary Time*

"A luminously intelligent and quietly passionate polemic that deserves to alter the terms of American political debate."
—MICHAEL LIND, *The New York Times Book Review*

"A superb survey of current political thinking."
—DAVID BROOKS, *The Washington Post Book World*

"The best book about politics I've read this year. . . . a very, very good book."
—PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON ON C-SPAN'S BOOK NOTES

THEY ONLY LOOK DEAD

Why Progressives Will Dominate the Next Political Era

E. J. DIONNE JR.

WITH A NEW PREFACE AND AFTERWORD BY THE AUTHOR

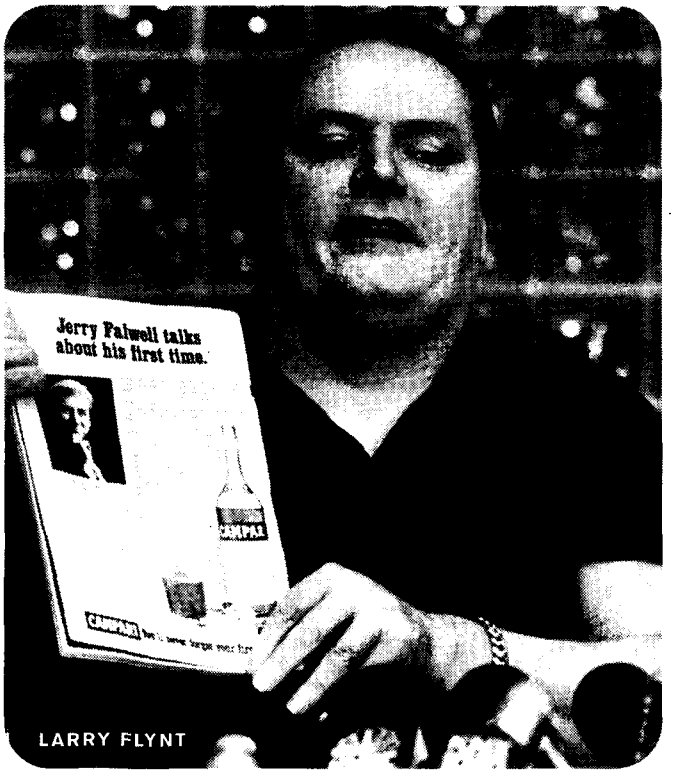
"Mr. Dionne is an engaging writer, a serious student of political ideas."
—MICHAEL BARONE, *The Wall Street Journal*

"A brilliant dissection of recent social and political trends in the country."
—JOEL CONNELLY, *The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*

TOUCHSTONE
A Division of Simon & Schuster
http://www.SimonSays.com

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

murdered" in her career as a pornographer. Today, however, she can't predict what the "feminist" reaction will be. "I can never tell whether I'm going to be issued a commencement speaker invitation (women's studies department, University of California), incite a bomb threat (Wellesley), or confront a manifesto accusing me of being the next atrocity in line after the Holocaust (University of Minnesota)," she writes. Yet while a few women's studies programs remain divided in "the battle to expand, expunge, or defend pornography," she observes, "the most evolved have reached a point where they realize there are no 'illegitimate' positions."



LARRY FLYNT

UPI/CORBIS-BETTMANN

The audience at the Telluride Film Festival seemed to reach the same conclusion when Williams and Penley presented their two-hour history of the hard-core movie in 1994. True, some viewers reacted like the straight kids in Williams's porn class: waxing nostalgic over old stag films, but walking out during sequences with gay or lesbian content. Nevertheless, about 600 people took it in. "We had to repeat the show three times so everybody could come, so to speak," Penley jokes. Nor were the viewers weirdos. "Roger Ebert was there; he gave it a thumbs-up," Penley says. As was Ken Burns, best known for his PBS series on baseball and the Civil War—and, Penley reports, a big fan of Nina Hartley. "Connie, Nina, and I all played on Burns's baseball team," Williams recalls. For a brief time, Burns himself entertained the notion of cobbling together a documentary on the hard-core movie. "Why not?" Penley says. "He's doing Americana. It makes perfect sense."

M.G. Lord's most recent book is *Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll* (Morrow, 1994). She is working on a cultural history of NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, forthcoming from Simon & Schuster.

EDSEL TO EISENHOWER

THE OTHER FIFTIES
Interrogating Midcentury American Icons
EDITED BY JOEL FOREMAN

"These invigorating and original discussions make it clear: the 1950s are a decade that no one really knows." — George Lipsitz, author of *Rainbow at Midnight*

From the Edsel to Eisenhower, from Mau Mau to Doris Day, and from Ayn Rand to Elvis, contributors to *The Other Fifties* topple the decade's already weakened image as a time of unprecedented peace, prosperity, and conformity. Representing the fifties as a period of cultural transformation, contributors reveal the gradual "unmaking" of traditions and value systems that took place as American culture prepared itself for the more easily observed cultural turbulence of the 1960s. **Illus. Cloth, $49.95; Paper, $17.95**

800/545-4703
http://www.uiuc.edu/providers/uipress

Illinois

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS • 1325 South Oak Street • Champaign, IL 61820

The Envy of Angels
Cathedral Schools and Social Ideals in Medieval Europe, 950-1200
C. STEPHEN JAEGER

Winner of the 1995 Jacques Barzun Prize in Cultural History
Before the rise of universities, cathedral schools educated students by charismatic teaching, which aimed to shape moral character through the mystical force of the master's personality—his presence radiating a transforming force to his students. Jaeger explores this intriguing but largely unknown chapter in the history of ideas and higher learning in Europe.
The Middle Ages Series. $39.95 cloth

From Virile Woman to WomanChrist
Studies in Medieval Religion and Literature
BARBARA NEWMAN

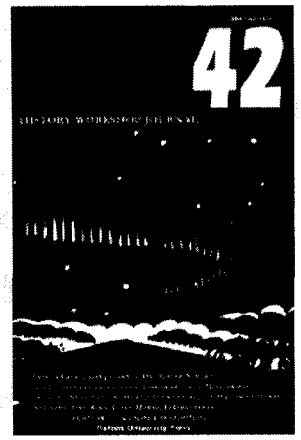
"An erudite and wonderful book. . . . [It] should be required reading in every university-level women's studies course—for its methods, its substance, and its prose."
—Caroline Walker Bynum, *Catholic Historical Review*
The Middle Ages Series. $41.95 cloth, $19.95 paper

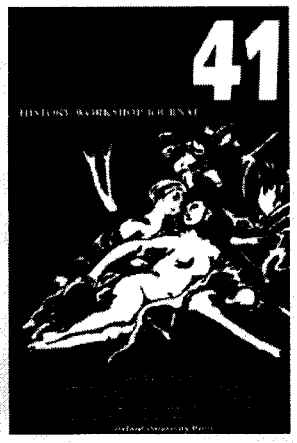
A catalogue of recent and forthcoming titles in medieval studies is available from the publisher. Call 1 800 445 9880.

University of Pennsylvania Press

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oxford





History Workshop Journal

History Workshop Journal endeavors to bring the boundaries of history closer to those of people's lives. *HWJ* is as likely to achieve this through inquiry into notions of subjectivity and the psyche, as by reference to material artifacts, or the social and gender divisions in everyday life.

A selection of articles in Issue 43 (Spring 1997)

Occitania Past and Present. *Andrew Roach*

The Duchesse de Berry and Royalist Political Culture in Postrevolutionary France. *Jo Burr Margadant*

Colonial Nationalism, The Milner Kindergarten. and the Rise of "South Africanism," 1902-10. *Saul Dubow*

Gender and the Narratives of Migration. *Mary Chamberlain*

"If Mrs. Mure be not sorry for poor King Charles": History, The Novel, and the Sentimental Reader. *Mark Salber Phillips*

The Beginnings of Modern British Social History? *Miles Taylor*

"The Making of the Working Class": E.P. Thompson and Indian History. *Rajnarayan Chandavarkar*

The Fascination of Power: Historical Scholarship in Nazi Germany. *Karen Schönwälder*

Order Form (Please print.)

Individuals: US$47 Students: US$26 (Please provide proof of status.) Institutions: US$75
Single issues: US$27 (Individuals); US$43 (Institutions)

☐ Please enter my 1997 subscription to **History Workshop Journal** (Issues 43 & 44).
☐ I enclose a check payable to Oxford University Press.
Please charge my Mastercard / AmEx / Diners/ Visa / JCB Card (circle one).

Card No. _____ Name _____

Exp. Date _____ Address _____

_____

Sig. _____ City/State _____

Zipcode _____

Oxford University Press, Journals Marketing (LF), 2001 Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513, USA. Tel: 1-800-852-7323 (US & Canada) or 919-677-0977. Fax: 919-677-1714. E-mail: jnlorders@oup-usa.org
http://www.oup.co.uk/hiwork/

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Best New Journal, CELJ Awards 1996

"[B]uzzing with critical energy" CELJ panel

ANGELAKI

International journal of the theoretical humanities

"[R]efreshing and truly thought-provoking," "worthy of all but the smallest college libraries" *Library Journal*

"[G]ood to think with," "generates an agreeable vitality and iconoclasm," "full of promise" *THES*

CELJ award presentation

One judge called *Angelaki* "A strong and surprising publication that is interested in a wide range of cultural studies issues from harder-theory perspectives," while another praised its "speaking-to-the-moment stance." *Angelaki*'s "position papers" and "substantial essays, addressing current concerns in cultural theory" zero in on "interesting and problematical topics and fields," with result that are "resourceful," "rigorous," and "lively." "The covers and small format are attractive, and the two-column layout is readable, the paper good." "[R]efreshingly alive, buzzing with critical energy."

Established in September of 1993, *Angelaki* is an independent international journal of the theoretical humanities. The journal publishes two thematic collections and one general or open issue per volume. *Angelaki* is a peer-reviewed serial. Vol. 2 ends April; Vol. 3, 1997–spring 98.

Recent issues: *Reconsidering the Political* (1.3), *Home and Family* (2.1), *Authorizing Culture* (2.2). Coming in April: *Intellectuals and Global Culture* (2.3). **Volume 3** (1997/8): *Impurity, Authenticity and Humanity*; *The Love of Music.*

ISSN: 0969-725X. 148mm x 210mm. Av. extent: 186pp. Av. contents: 14 articles. **Price**: Volume (3 issues, inc. air p+p): Institution $38/Individual $24. Single issue (inc. air p+p): Institution $15/Individual $10. (Please disregard any discrepant prices at website.) Cheques payable to Angelaki.

Further information (paper or electronic) from:
greenway@angelaki.demon.co.uk
Fax: +44 1865 791 372
http://www.bookshop.co.uk/angelaki/
Free sample available to heads of dept./librarians

Angelaki, 44 Abbey Road, Oxford
OX2 0AE, United Kingdom

JOURNAL OF VIOLENCE, MIMESIS, AND CULTURE

CONTAGION

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL DEDICATED TO THE EXPLORATION, CRITICISM, AND DEVELOPMENTS OF RENÉ GIRARD'S HYPOTHESIS ON CULTURE, MIMETIC DESIRE, AND HUMAN VIOLENCE.

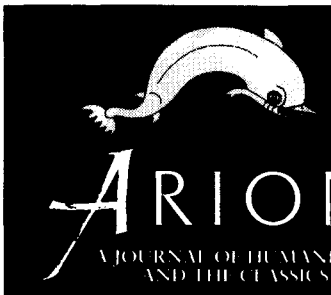
VOLUME 4 (SPRING 1997)

INCLUDES ESSAYS ON CONRAD, KIERKEGAARD, HEIDEGGER, BEN JALLOUN; ON SCRIPTURE, ABORTION, NORTHERN IRELAND, ETHOLOGY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR.

SUBSCRIPTION: $8.00 PER YEAR

Andrew J. McKenna, Editor, Department of Modern Languages and Literatures
Loyola University Chicago, Chicago IL 60626 amckenn@orion.it.luc.edu

A publication of *The Colloquium on Violence and Religion*



ARION

A JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND THE CLASSICS

Even for a left-winger, the new Arion *is, like the old one, above all, interesting and fun.*
–Times Literary Supplement

http://web.bu.edu/ARION/
(617)353-6480

Winner of the 1992 CELJ Phoenix Award for Significant Editorial Achievement

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS

AAP/PSP HONORABLE MENTION FOR BEST SPECIAL ISSUE, 1996

MARTHA MALAMUD, EDITOR ■ 3 TIMES A YEAR

Now in its thirtieth year, this distinguished journal is known for publishing original literary and cultural studies of the ancient world and of the field of classics that combine contemporary theoretical perspectives with more traditional approaches to literary and material evidence. **Subscriptions:** $25.00, individuals; $49.00, institutions.

RECENT SPECIAL ISSUES RECOGNIZED BY BOTH THE CELJ AND THE AAP/PSP

CHARLES H. ROWELL, EDITOR ■ 4 TIMES A YEAR

Callaloo publishes original works by and critical studies of black writers worldwide, offering a rich mixture of fiction, poetry, plays, critical essays, cultural studies, reviews, and visual arts. **Subscriptions:** $34.00, individuals; $70.00, institutions.

CELJ BEST SPECIAL ISSUE, 1995

ROBERT P. MACCUBBIN, EDITOR ■ 3 TIMES A YEAR

Eighteenth-Century Life examines all aspects of European and world culture during the long eighteenth century, 1660-1832. It includes both articles and substantial review essays. Many issues are illustrated, and some feature book-length collections on special themes, from the art of close reading in eighteenth-century English literature to the stories that arose from European exploration of the South Pacific. **Subscriptions:** $22.00, individuals; $52.00, institutions.

SUSAN M. GRIFFIN, EDITOR ■ 3 TIMES A YEAR

The Henry James Review brings together the best contemporary scholarly, critical, and theoretical work on a major American writer with critical essays and reviews by both new and established critics of James. **Now available:** "Forum on Teaching James." **Forthcoming:** Responses to Jane Campion's "Portrait of a Lady" (May), and "Forum on James and Philosophy" (Nov.). **Subscriptions:** $31.00, individuals; $63.00, institutions.

SUZANNE POIRIER, EDITOR ■ 2 TIMES A YEAR

Literature and Medicine publishes the creative and critical work of renowned physician-writers, leading literary scholars, and medical humanists. The journal features one thematic and one general issue each year. Current issue (April 1997): *Unruly Texts*. **Subscriptions:** $29.00, individuals; $49.00, institutions.

PATRICK O'DONNELL, EDITOR ■ 4 TIMES A YEAR

Modern Fiction Studies continues its long and distinguished record of publishing quality articles on prominent works of modern and contemporary literature. Devoted to criticism and scholarship of fiction in all of its guises and manifestations, the journal emphasizes theoretical, historical, interdisciplinary, and cultural approaches to narrative. **Now available:** special issue on Gertrude Stein. **Current and forthcoming:** "National and Postnational Narratives," and "Technocriticism and Hypernarrative." **Subscriptions:** $28.00, individuals; $59.00, institutions.

RECOGNIZED BY CELJ AS ONE OF THE BEST NEW JOURNALS OF 1995

ROBERT VON HALLBERG, LAWRENCE RAINEY, EDITORS ■ 3 TIMES A YEAR

Concentrating on the period extending roughly from 1860 to the present, *Modernism/Modernity* focuses systematically on the methodological, archival, and theoretical exigencies particular to modernist studies. It encourages an interdisciplinary approach linking music, architecture, the visual arts, literature, and social and intellectual history. **Forthcoming:** "Wyndham Lewis." **Subscriptions:** $28.00, individuals; $59.00, institutions.

RECOGNIZED BY CELJ FOR PUBLISHING ONE OF THE BEST SPECIAL ISSUES OF 1996

RALPH COHEN, EDITOR ■ 4 TIMES A YEAR

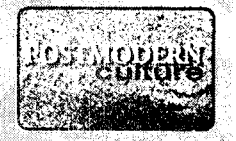
Focuses on theory and interpretation—the reasons for literary change, the definitions of periods, and the evolution of styles, conventions, and genres. **Forthcoming:** "Cultural Studies of China and the West" and "New Approaches to Medieval Studies." **Subscriptions:** $29.00, individuals; $87.00, institutions.

AMERICA'S OLDEST PEER-REVIEWED ELECTRONIC HUMANITIES JOURNAL JOINS AMERICA'S OLDEST UNIVERSITY PRESS

Postmodern Culture:
An Electronic Journal of Interdisciplinary Criticism

LISA BRAWLEY AND STUART MOULTHROP, EDITORS/ 4 TIMES A YEAR
EYAL AMIRAN AND JOHN UNSWORTH, FOUNDING EDITORS

Offers an electronic-only forum for commentary, criticism, theory, and debate on subjects ranging from identity politics to the economics of information, from readers in the text to writers at the mall. *Postmodern Culture* consistently delivers serious analysis of important ideas, along with reviews, cultural observations, poetry, fiction, and experiments in media and genre. http://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/postmodern_culture/ **Electronic subscriptions:** $20.00, individuals; $50.00, institutions.



CELJ BEST NEW JOURNAL, 1989

PETER BROOKS, CHAIR, EDITORIAL BOARD ■ 4 TIMES A YEAR

The Yale Journal of Criticism publishes works of interest to readers in the humanities, irrespective of field or period, including scholarly articles, original art, review essays, polemical interventions, and conference and symposium papers. Experimental and performative material in critical genres such as memoir, confession, and fable have also been featured. **Subscriptions:** $25.00, individuals; $66.00, institutions.

Send orders with payment to:
The Johns Hopkins University Press
P.O. Box 19966, Baltimore, MD 21211-0966, U.S.A.
☎ To place an order using Visa or MasterCard,

FAX us at (410)516-6968, or E-mail us at:
jlorder@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu

Visit The Johns Hopkins University Press on the Internet at http://www.jhu.edu/~jhupress/

SLF-10

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Law and History Review

In research articles, commentaries, discussions, and reviews, *Law and History Review* covers the field. Current and upcoming issues include articles ranging from Russian jury trials to Scottish divorces, from the *ius commune* in medieval Italy to the jurisprudence of modernity in America — as well as debates on the legal history of gun ownership and the intellectual origins of law-and-economics. Among our reviews you'll find everything from legal culture to constitutional law, from feudalism to the family. Advance notice of issues appears on the H-Law Web page at: http://h-net2.msu.edu/~law

Your subscription also includes membership in the American Society for Legal History. Join other serious scholars and practitioners in all fields of history and law by subscribing today.

$40/yr individuals
$55/yr institutions
$15/yr students (include photocopy of student ID).
Add $5/yr for foreign postage

To order, phone 217/244-0626, or write:

University of Illinois Press
1325 South Oak Street
Champaign IL 61820

http://www.uiuc.edu/providers/uipress

the Doris Lessing society

All members receive the ***Doris Lessing Newsletter***

The newsletter is published twice yearly and includes short essays, notes, reviews, and reports of classroom experience.

U.S. and Canadian Membership $12.00
Send membership dues payable to the DL Society to:
Linda Weinhouse
Dept. of English
Essex Community College
Rossville Boulevard
Baltimore County, MD 21237.

Submissions are also welcome.
Deadlines are April 1st & October 1st.
Contact: Ruth Saxton
Mills College
Oakland, CA 94613

Council of Editors of Learned Journals
ANNOUNCES THE 1996
CELJ AWARDS COMPETITION WINNERS

BEST NEW JOURNAL
First Place: *Angelaki*
Second Place: *JPCS: Journals for the Psychoanalysis of Culture and Society*

BEST JOURNAL DESIGN
First Place: *Biblion: The Bulletin of the New York Public Library*
Second Place: *19th Century Music*

BEST SPECIAL ISSUE
First Place: *Mosaic: A Journal for the Interdisciplinary Study of Literature*
"Idols of Otherness: The Rhetoric and Reality of Multiculturalism."
Second Place: *New Literary History*
"Higher Education."

THE PHOENIX AWARD FOR SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL ACHIEVEMENT
First Place: *The Comparatist*
Second Place: *La Corónica: A Journal of Medieval Spanish Language and Literature*

DISTINGUISHED RETIRING EDITOR
First Place: Robert C. Post, *Technology and Culture*
Second Place: G.B. Tennyson, *Nineteenth-Century Literature*

American Drama

solicits studies of dramatic literature from the earliest to the most recent writers of scripts for stage film, radio, and television.
Fall 1996 issue focuses on Arthur Miller;
the topic of the spring 1997 issue is "Women and American drama".
Published twice a year; Annual Subscriptions: $15 for individuals; $25 for institutions (foreign, add $5).
Send checks/money orders to:
American Drama, Department of English, ML 69, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0069.

The Journal *of* African Travel-Writing

A semi-annual journal presenting and exploring accounts of past and contemporary African travel.

$10/year

P. O. Box 346, Chapel Hill, NC 27514

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"This journal offers cause to celebrate, reason for enthusiasm—bravo!"

"A remarkable enterprise, thorough and interesting and well executed."

"A first-rate journal, publishing essays on culture and society of a very high level, . . . and set[ting] a high standard for studies in this field."

—Judges for the Council of Editors of Learned Journals, recognizing JPCS as one of the best new scholarly journals of recent years.

JPCS publishes articles, reviews, field notes, international notes, and letters to the editor that employ psychoanalysis to address the psychological roots or consequences of social and cultural phenomena in such a way as to enhance the possibilities for social change. ***JPCS*** is a publication of the Association for the Psychoanalysis of Culture & Society (APCS) and is published twice a year by Critical Press, the publishing arm of The Gunk Foundation.

Articles in Vol. 1, No. 2 (Fall 1996) include:

Editor's Column: Lacan's "Civilization and Its Discontents," *by Mark Bracher*
A Theoretical Introduction to the Functions of Psychoanalysis in Criminology, *by Jacques Lacan*
Loss of Enemies, Fragmenting Identities, and Resurgence of Ethnic/Nationalist Hatred and Anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, *by Jerrold Post*
Original Evil and the Time of the Image, *by Joseph H. Smith*
Altar-Egos: Psychoanalysis and the Theory of Sacrifice, *by Richard Boothby*
Suicide Diaries and the Therapeutics of Anonymous Self-Disclosure, *by Jeffrey Berman and Alina M. Luna*
Fantasy as a Political Category: A Lacanian Approach, *by Slavoj Zizek*
Love Between Desire and Drive, *by Renata Salecl*
Hazards of Idealization in Cross-Cultural Feminist Dialogues: Abel, Cisneros, Gallop, McDowell, and Moraga, *by Jean Wyatt*
From Oppression to Repression, from Subjection to Subject, *by Judith Levy*
Self (En)Gendered in Ideology: Pratibha Parmar's *Bhangra Jig* and *Sari Red, by Alpana Sharma Knippling*
Reconfiguring the Colonized Body: Revolution as Rebirth in the Writings of Marie Cardinal and Frantz Fanon, *by Susan Schwartz*
The Sandinistas, the Subject, and a Contingent Strategic Nationalism, *by Rodrigo Lazo*
The Limits of Postcolonial Theory After Said/Bhabha, or: Is Latin America a Postcolonial Site? *by Brett Levinson*

Editor: Mark Bracher, English Department, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242; Phone: (330) 672-2665; Fax: (330) 672-3152; mbracher@kent.edu

1997 Subscription rates (Volume 2)
___ Regular Individual Subscription $30
___ Individual Student Subscription $25
___ Institutional Subscription $40
___ **Airmail Delivery $10**

Back Issues:
___ Volume 1, Number 1 (Spring 1996) $15
___ Volume 1, Number 2 (Fall 1996) $15

Name_____
Address_____
_____
Phone_____Fax_____
Email_____
Method of Payment: __Check __Visa __MC
Card Number_____Exp___
Signature_____

Return to: Marshall W. Alcorn, Jr., Executive Director, APCS, c/o Department of English, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. Fax: 202-994-7915; alcornma@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letras Peninsulares

a journal of literary criticism on Spanish literature from the eighteenth century onward

invites submissions for
a monographic issue to be entitled
VOCES Y TEXTOS DE LA GUERRA CIVIL ESPAÑOLA
to be published in the Spring of 1998.

Letras Peninsulares
seeks unpublished manuscripts in Spanish or English on texts forged by the Spanish Civil War.
We are particularly interested in studies concerning testimonial literature.

Deadline for receipt of submissions for this special issue: June 15, 1997.
Submissions, expressions of interest, and inquiries should be directed to:
Mary S. Vásquez, Editor
Letras Peninsulares
Department of Spanish
Davidson College
Davidson, NC 28036

Studies in the Literary Imagination

Eugene Hollahan, Editor

Now in its thirtieth year, *Studies in the Literary Imagination* is a biannual journal devoted to literary criticism and literary scholarship. Forthcoming issues include topics such as Materialism and Textuality, the Schoolroom in Irish Literature, and Toni Morrison and the South .

Individuals	$10 (USA)
	$15 (Foreign)
Institutions	$20/$25

Studies in the Literary Imagination
Department of English
Georgia State University
Atlanta, GA 30303-3083
404/651-2900; 651-1710 fax

E-mail: engeeh@panther.gsu.edu

ARTHURIANA

Quarterly of the
International Arthurian Society
North American Branch

Cultural and literary studies
of the Arthurian Legend
from the Middle Ages to the present

$35 per year
Professor Bonnie Wheeler
Editor, ARTHURIANA
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275-0432
http://dc.smu.edu/Arthuriana/

QUONDAM ET FUTURUS

(re)soundings

a collaborative effort among an international group of scholars publishing a jurored periodical with a focus on humanities.

Submissions:
Articles with hypermedia potential preferred (html assistance provided) Internet: resound@marauder.millersv.edu; or mail to: (re)soundings, English Dept. Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551

SOUNDINGS: An Interdisciplinary Journal

Ralph V. Norman, Editor

A wide-ranging interdisciplinary journal mainly for the humanities and social sciences, *Soundings* aims to publish essays that open academic disciplines to each other, and looks for readers who sense in such openings some prospect for greater coherence and amplitude in public discourse.

In recent years, *Soundings* has published special issues or sections on:

- History and Fiction
- Ontologies of the Feminine
- Jewish Postmodernism
- *Habits of the Heart*
- Relativism, Liberation, and the Academy
- Metaphors, Language, and Medicine
- *The Fragility of Goodness*
- Geertz, Religion, and Cultural Systems

A special issue on the Harlem Renaissance will be forthcoming in 1997.

Subscriptions: U.S Individual $18, U.S Institution $27, U.S. Student $12, Foreign Individual $21, Foreign Institution $30, Foreign Student $13. Editorial and Business Office: 306 Aconda Court, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996. (423) 974-8252. Fax: (423) 974-8544. Published quarterly by the Society for Values in Higher Education and the University of Tennessee. Subscription rates will increase in June 1997.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Best Special Issue" CELJ Award 1996

"***Idols of Otherness*** offers the seemingly impossible: a *fresh* view of multiculturalism, comprised through articles based on familiar theory and less familiar perspectives. Embodying its Canadian perspectives while energetically looking across the borders, this issue's strengths extend beyond its featured pieces, since its review essays pull as much weight as articles in examining multicultural theory, pedagogy, and public ramifications." —CELJ Award Citation

Mosaic's special issue for 1997 will be ***The Lure of the Androgyne***. This timely collection will include a theoretical introduction and 10 original scholarly essays, as well as book-review essays by Barbara Gelpi, Karen Kaivola, and Jann Matlock. This issue will be followed in 1998 by what promises to be a full-scale collection of essays on "**Literature and Other Arts**." And then, with a view to the climactic year 2000, the journal will in 1999 be publishing a special issue on "**Literary Risk-Taking and the Gambling Syndrome**."

During the current anniversary year, to mark *Mosaic*'s "turning 30," the journal will be introducing a number of new features in its general issues. One of these will be an interactive "response" section in which readers can comment on essays published in previous issues.

Mosaic, *a journal for the interdisciplinary study of literature*

☐ Please enter my subscription for the term checked below:

Individuals	☐ 1-year $24	☐ 2-years $42
Institutions	☐ 1-year $40	☐ 2-years $72

Canadians pay in $CDN, GST incl; US pay in $US:
Outside Canada/US pay in $US and add $5 US/year

Please send me a copy of *Idols of Otherness*:
☐ $10 for new subscribers
☐ $15 for non-subscribers

Charge my ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard Exp. date _____
Acct. no. _____
Signature _____
Phone ( ) _____
☐ **Check enclosed**, payable to Mosaic ☐ **Purchase Order**
Name: _____
Address: _____
_____

Sent to: *Mosaic*, 208 Tier Bldg., University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3T 2N2
Ph: 204-474-9763; Fax: 204-261-9086;
EMAIL: DERENCH@BLDGARTS.LAN1.UMANITOBA.CA
http://www.umanitoba.ca/publications/mosaic

Celebrating 30 years in publication

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Revista de Estudios Hispánicos

For 30 years in the vanguard of Hispanism. Dedicated to the study of Spanish and Latin American literature. A place for innovative thought and explorations in literary theory and criticism. Issued three times a year —Winter, Spring, and Fall.

Campus Box 1077
Washington University
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899

Theater
PUBLISHED BY THE YALE SCHOOL OF DRAMA

Beyond the Wilson/ Brustein Debate

Order this special issue for $10.00
Theater Magazine
222 York St.
New Haven, CT 06520

Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature

Celebrating 15 Years of Scholarship on Women's Literature

Holly A. Laird, Editor *TSWL*
President CELJ

The University of Tulsa
600 South College Avenue
Tulsa, OK 74104-3189
Tel. (918) 631-2503; Fax (918) 584-0623
E-mail: frazierls@centum.utulsa.edu

Science-Fiction Studies

Three issues published per year (March, July, November) at DePauw University. Edited by R.D. Mullen, Istvan Csicsery-Ronay, Jr., Arthur B. Evans, and Veronica Hollinger. Founded in 1973.

"SFS has played a major role in the process of rediscovery and critical and theoretical reevaluation of SF." —Fredric Jameson

"SFS has probably published more good, substantial articles on SF than any of its competitors, being especially strong on European SF, on debate about the nature of the genre, on utopias, on feminism, and on postmodernism..."—John Clute and Peter Nicholls, *The Encyclopedia of Science Fiction*

1997 Subscription Rates:
In the US, $18.00 (institutions $28.00); in Canada, CAN$25.00 (institutions CAN $35.00); in all other countries, US$25.00 (institutions US$35.00). All international issues are shipped air mail. Subscriptions are for the calendar year.

Send to:
Prof. Arthur B. Evans
Science-Fiction Studies
EC L-06, DePauw Univ.
Greencastle, IN 46135
Make checks payable to SF-TH Inc.

SFS

Where you can still hear people thinking for themselves

Personal Voices on Cultural Issues

Svetlana Alpers, "Museum-Going"
Ann Douglas, "Cold-War Intellectuals"
Michael Warner, "Gays in Straight Culture"
Kenneth Gross, "Modern Puppet Theater"
Marina Warner, "The Enchantments of Circe"
P.N. Furbank, "Pluralism"
Christoph Irmscher, "Rattlesnakes and the Power of Fascination"

Arts • Literature • Philosophy • Politics

RARITAN
Edited by Richard Poirier

$16/one year $26/two years. Make check payable to RARITAN, 31 Mine St., New Brunswick NJ 08903

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MEDIEVAL & RENAISSANCE TEXTS & STUDIES

MRTS is a distinguished series of books — one hundred and seventy in print — now published by the Arizona Center for Medieval & Renaissance Studies (ACMRS) at Arizona State University, Tempe.

From its beginnings at SUNY BINGHAMTON, MRTS has emphasized scholarly books that will endure — critical editions and translations of works which are unavailable or inaccessible, as well as substantial research tools such as bibliographies, concordances, and catalogues.

At ARIZONA STATE, MRTS will continue to publish the highest quality scholarship in attractive and durable format at affordable scholarly prices.

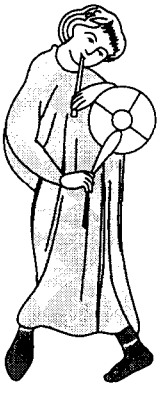
Besides major new editions and translations, MRTS will complete publication of two major series in 1997, with the final, index volumes of the Folger Edition of *The Works of Richard Hooker* and James Walsh's *Catalogue* of the incunabula at Harvard.

Send proposals and manuscripts, inquiries and requests for catalogues, to:

DR. ROBERT E. BJORK
MRTS / ACMRS
BOX 872301
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY
TEMPE AZ 85287–2301
PHONE: (602) 965–5900 FAX: 965–1681

Send orders for MRTS books to the distributor:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS SERVICES (CUPS)
PO BOX 6525
ITHACA NY 14851
PHONE: (607) 277–2211; (800) 666–2211 (US)
FAX: (800) 688–2877



Pegasus Press

Established by MRTS as a paperback series, now fully independent, Pegasus Press is committed to *quality books at modest prices* for teaching the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. We invite proposals and manuscripts for texts, translations, critical guides (especially in neglected areas), documents — whatever will enhance teaching and study in our fields. In print already are such works as an acclaimed handbook of paleography, translations of medieval Welsh lyrics, editions of numerous texts, and annotated bibliographies of Shakespeare.

Pegasus Press also publishes several journals — the *Yearbook of Langland Studies*, the *John Gower Newsletter*, and *Exemplaria: A Journal of Theory in Medieval and Renaissance Studies*. Already, *Exemplaria* has emerged as a leader in its field, the journal of choice for major symposia — e.g., the New Chaucer Society, *Teaching Chaucer in the Nineties* (vol. 8, 1996), and *Transgressive Genealogics* (vol. 9, 1997). See the WebPage, HTTP://WWW.CLAS.UFL.EDU/ENGLISH/EXEMPLARIA

Write for subscription prices, a catalogue, special sale prices for back issues, etc. Send proposals or manuscripts to either co-director, Professors Robert F. Yeager or Mario A. Di Cesare (founder of MRTS) at:

Pegasus Press
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE NC 28804
PHONE: (704) 232–5143 OR 254–6594
FAX: 232–5146.

Orders should be sent directly to Pegasus Press.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The University of Minnesota Press is pleased to be the new publisher of

wicazō ṡa review

A Journal of Native American Studies
Edited by Elizabeth Cook-Lynn

Founded in 1985, *Wicazo Sa Review* provides inquiries into the Indian past and its relationship to the vital present. Its aim is to become an interdisciplinary instrument to assist indigenous peoples of the Americas take possession of their own intellectual and creative pursuits.

Each issue contains articles, essays, interviews, reviews, literary criticism, and scholarly research pertinent to Native American Studies and related fields. Past contributors have included Thomas King, Joy Harjo, Ray Young Bear, Gerald Vizenor, Vine Deloria Jr. and Simon Ortiz.

ISSN 0749-6427 semi-annual $20.00 individuals $45.00 institutions

visit the WSR website at www.upress.umn.edu/wsr/

MINNESOTA

To subscribe contact
University of Minnesota Press
111 Third Avenue South, Suite 290
Minneapolis, MN 55401-2520
612-627-1970

JOURNALS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CRITICAL INQUIRY is an interdisciplinary journal that presents articles by eminent critics, scholars, and artists on a wide variety of issues central to contemporary criticism and culture.
Editors: W. J. T. Mitchell and Arnold I. Davidson
Individual one-year subscription: $37

PUBLIC CULTURE is a journal of contemporary studies that seeks a critical understanding of the processes of globalization and the cultural forms of the public sphere.
Editor: Carol A. Breckenridge
Individual one-year subscription: $30

THE JOURNAL OF MODERN HISTORY is the leading American journal for the study of European intellectual, political, and cultural history.
Editors: John W. Boyer, Sheila Fitzpatrick, and Jan E. Goldstein
Individual one-year subscription: $35

MODERN PHILOLOGY is devoted to publishing studies of high quality and intellectual acuity on literature, broadly conceived, from the Middle Ages to the present.
Editor: Janel Mueller
Associate Editor: Joshua Scodel
Individual one-year subscription: $33

To order, send check or complete Visa or MasterCard information to:
The University of Chicago Press, Journals Division, Dept. SW7LF, P.O. Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637
For more information on these and other titles, see our website at http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GETTING REAL

HOMO ECONOMICUS GOES TO THE LAB

IN A FAMOUS 1953 ESSAY, MILTON Friedman advised his colleagues to study the economy as if it were a perfectly executed billiards game. In such a game, players always set up their shots to direct the balls toward the optimal destination and then flawlessly perform the motions needed to deliver them there. If expert billiards players didn't behave in this way, Friedman explained, "they would not in fact be *expert* billiards players." The same logic, he argued, should be applied to companies competing in the marketplace: "It is only a short step...to the economic hypothesis that under a wide range of circumstances individual firms behave *as if* they were seeking rationally to maximize their expected returns...and had full knowledge of the data needed to succeed in this attempt."

The problem, of course, is that most pool players are not experts, and even experts cannot be perfect all the time. Billiards is played in a real world in which imponderables like friction, ill-chalked cues, and noisy barrooms can fluster even the best-trained hand. And what about the hustlers who lose on purpose to work scams? Or the fathers who lose on purpose to appease their children? Or the players whose judgment and coordination are impaired by drink? It is only a short step from these examples to the hypothesis that economists who assume they are dealing with fully informed, wholly rational utility maximizers aren't always going to make the right predictions about human economic behavior.

Which is why a growing number of economists are doing something rather extraordinary: testing their theories in the laboratory. Their methodology will be familiar to anyone who earned a quick buck during college as a human guinea pig in a psychology experiment. Subjects, typically undergraduates drawn from introductory economics classes, are observed in carefully controlled environments performing tasks designed to mimic everyday economic interactions: buying and selling stocks, bidding at auctions, bargaining for a price. To imitate the incentives of an actual market, the subjects negotiate using real money. Indeed, devotees of experimental economics insist they are creating real markets but on a smaller scale.

At first blush, lab-based economics sounds part Orwellian thought control, part kid stuff. But the surprise is that experimental economists may be beginning to move their profession away from untested assumptions about human behavior and toward more nuanced models of the myriad ways human beings truck, barter, and trade. Echoing a widespread perception of economists' undue fascination with theory, *New Yorker* writer John Cassidy lamented in a recent article that "even those economists who do concern themselves with practical subjects often tackle them on a level so abstract that their work...sometimes appears to be part of a giant academic game." Experimental economists could well turn out to be the people who bring their profession back to earth. But the implications of their work are not immediately obvious: Are experimentalists effacing their profession's trusty picture of that tirelessly greedy creature, *Homo economicus?* Or are they vindicating it in ever more refined and sophisticated ways?

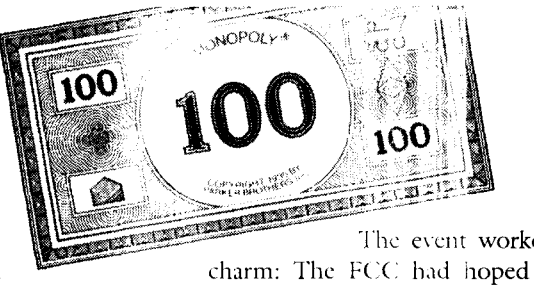
BY **RICK PERLSTEIN**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRADITIONALLY, economists have viewed the marketplace much as Friedman did—as the realm where buyers and sellers always act rationally to get as much as they can for as little as possible. The economist's job is to deduce economic laws from this assumption with the aid of advanced mathematics and reported data on the economy. Still, lab experiments aren't entirely new to the field. Specialists have been testing economic hypotheses through more or less controlled trials since at least 1931, when University of Chicago psychologist L.L. Thurstone discovered that the theory of "indifference curves" was borne out by the preferences of the actual people he interviewed. Though it hardly sounds earth-shattering, Thurstone's experiment is now seen as something of a watershed: "The literature of experimental economics has experienced exponential growth in every decade since, which has yet to level off," writes University of Pittsburgh's Alvin Roth, co-editor, with John Kagel, of *The Handbook of Experimental Economics* (Princeton, 1995).

But it is only within the last several years—with the publication of textbooks like Roth and Kagel's and another, *Experimental Economics,* by Douglas Davis and Charles Holt (Princeton, 1993)—that the branch has achieved enough scholarly recognition for graduate students to present themselves on the job market as "experimental economists." Although none of the top-ten programs in the discipline carry out laboratory experiments, the economics departments at both Harvard and Chicago have recently voted to make offers to Alvin Roth. There are active economics labs at half a dozen other schools, including Caltech, NYU, Arizona, and Virginia. *Experimental Economics,* a new journal, will debut in 1998, and even the stodgy *American Economic Review,* the discipline's journal of record in this country, now features an experimental study or two in each issue.

In 1994 experimental economics even entered the realm of public policy. The year before, the Federal Communications Commission had decided to auction off operating licenses for new broadcast frequencies to accommodate the growing traffic in pagers. Since the government had previously given away such franchises, no one had any idea how much companies would be willing to pay for them. The FCC had numerous questions about how to proceed: Should the items be sold simultaneously or in sequence? Should the bidding start at a certain price? What price?

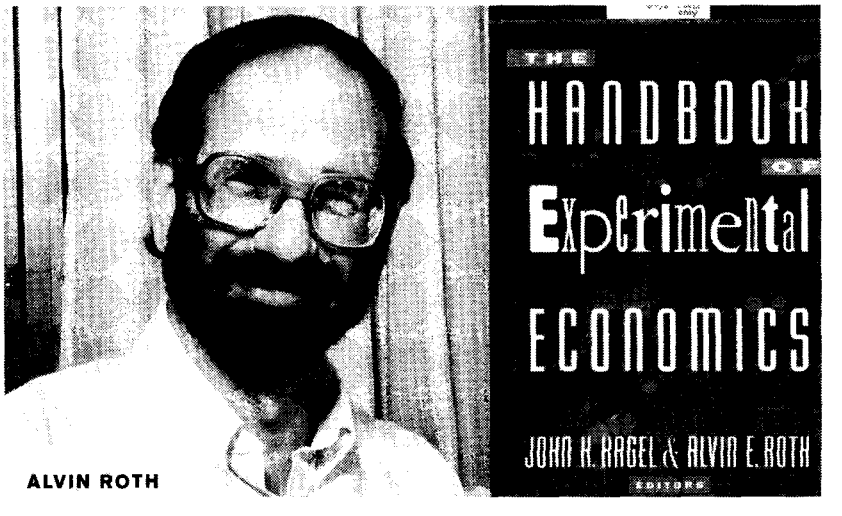


The FCC didn't seek the counsel of experimental economists right away. But it wanted to handle the auction using computers instead of real auctioneers, and economic experimenters were the only people who had experience running complex market environments with computers. Accordingly, the FCC tapped Charles Plott, an experimental economist at Caltech, to help. After Plott demonstrated how the FCC could computerize its auction, his role in the project expanded. He set up prototypes of possible designs—the central concern was to let bidders, not the government, set the initial price—and tested which ones worked best using his students as guinea pigs. The FCC rigged up its computerized auctioning program based partly on Plott's findings.

The event worked like a charm: The FCC had hoped the sale would raise $80 million. In fact, it brought in $650 million. With practical successes like this, skepticism about experiments among traditional economists has abated somewhat. "Now, when you give a paper, you don't have to spend the first half hour defending experimental methods," reflects Andrew Schotter, the chair of NYU's economics department and a leading experimental theorist.

It is strange that economists once treated experimentalism with condescension. (Charles Holt, a pioneer in the field, recalls that his colleagues at the University of Virginia used to joke that to be an experimentalist you needed a strong back and a weak mind.) Economists have always been eager to prove that their dismal science is not just ideology or superstition—hence they have produced a professional discourse laden with Newtonian terms like "equilibrium." In this tradition the experimentalists are impeccably scientific. They venture hypotheses about the effect of a certain variable on

EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMISTS COULD WELL BE THE PEOPLE WHO BRING THEIR PROFESSION BACK TO EARTH.



ALVIN ROTH

ARCHIVE PHOTOS/SCOTT SUTTON

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

behavior. They create carefully controlled environments that isolate the effect of that single variable. Then they develop a theory based on the data that result, maintaining a constant feedback loop between further data collection and theory—creating, as a community, a grammar of experimentation that validates, refines, or discards one another's work.

ONE OF their most powerful tools is the Ultimatum Game, an experimental design first devised by the German economist Werner Güth and two colleagues in the early Eighties. The results of ultimatum experiments have forced pencil-and-paper economists to rethink one of their most elementary assumptions: that individuals always strive to maximize their expected utility—in other words, that people are fundamentally selfish.

In its basic form, the game goes like this: Round up two undergraduates. (Persuade them to come by telling them that they each stand a chance of earning a few easy bucks.) Assign one the role of "Proposer," the other the role of "Accepter." Explain that the game has ten rounds. In each round the Proposer is given ten dollars; in turn, he must give between one and ten dollars to the Accepter. The Accepter has two choices: He can take the offer or refuse it, but if he refuses, no one gets anything. That's the ultimatum.

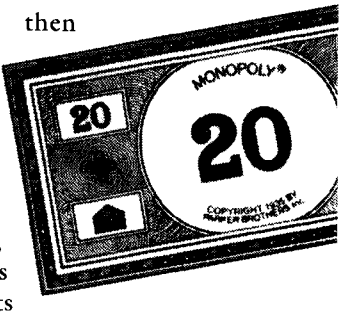
According to traditional economic theory, the Proposer, acting rationally to maximize his expected returns, will give up one dollar each time, and the Accepter will take it. (By the game's end, the Proposer will have ninety bucks, the Accepter ten.) This is a classic instance of what theorists call "equilibrium": it is the point at which neither party can expect to increase its gains without inducing the other party to prevent them. Equilibrium, say traditional economic theorists, is the state towards which all economic activity naturally tends. "Early on," recalls Schotter, who uses the Ultimatum Game in his lab, "a lot of theorists said, 'I don't understand why you're running this experiment. Of course it's going to work!'" Schotter's colleagues were confident that the players would produce the equilibrium result. The only possible value of such an experiment, some suggested, would be to demonstrate to undergraduates how efficient markets are.

What actually happens—a result reproduced over and over again regardless of the experimenter—shocked those economists committed to the theory of human selfishness. In Schotter's Ultimatum Game, the Proposer will give any amount from two to five dollars, and if he gives anything less, the Accepter is likely to turn down the offer, leaving both players with nothing. "They had so much faith in the theory," says Schotter, recalling his colleagues' reactions, "that if it didn't work they'd say there was something wrong with the experiment." To the layperson, such a response may be proof that some notions are so foolish only a Ph.D. in economics could believe them. The truth, as usual, is more complicated.

"There are two interpretations of the Ultimatum Game," says Paul Romer, a prominent Stanford economist who calls himself an "interested observer" of the experimentalist movement. The first is that our selfish, "rational" impulses are always tempered by our conviction that we should display respect and decency toward others. Perhaps we are naturally altruistic; perhaps we are merely vain and want others to think we are altruistic. Either way, according to this reckoning, something more complicated than straightforward self-interest is at work. The second interpretation—to which Romer himself subscribes—is less sanguine about the human condition. "My take is that the result shows you that people have a taste for punishing opportunism," he says. "When people see others behaving opportunistically, they'll *pay* to see them punished. This doesn't say that people are irrational. It just says that their preferences are more complicated than people think." In this view, the Accepters may be giving something up in the present with the expectation of receiving something from their chastened partners in return. "That's still a kind of self-interest," agrees Glenn Loury, a Boston University economist and an intrigued non-experimenter. "You're just extending the vision."

THE FCC TURNED TO EXPERIMENTAL ECONOMISTS TO DESIGN A $650-MILLION AUCTION.

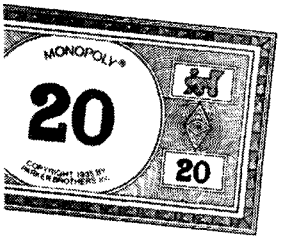
There is also a third interpretation. Mightn't subjects give generously to impress the experimenter—who is, after all, likely to be their Economics 101 professor—with their largesse? To address that criticism, double-blind experiments have been carried out in which the Proposer receives an envelope full of dollars, pockets as many as she chooses, and replaces them with pieces of paper. At the end of the experiment, the contributions are added up and then averaged. This way, an individual Proposer's greed or generosity is visible only to herself. Not surprisingly, perhaps, in this instance subjects turn out to be far less giving than when their choices are exposed to the light of day.



This result seems to support neoclassical assumptions about self-interest. So does another twist experimentalists introduce in order to simulate economic reality more accurately. A single experimental trial can model situations where trading partners remain anonymous or else aren't likely to see each other again. By contrast, repeated trials allow economists to observe how trading relationships develop over time. What they find is striking: The more times the experiment is repeated, the closer the results converge on the predictions of neoclassical economics. Run an Ultimatum Game enough times, and in all likelihood the Proposer will end up offering a single dollar, and the Accepter will be taking it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHY does this convergence with neoclassical theory occur? To answer this question, experimental economists have developed the concept of "bounded rationality" to determine under precisely what conditions people tend to behave as conventional theory says they will, and when—and how—they don't. One hypothesis concerning bounded rationality (call it the novice-billiards-player theory) proposes that subjects start off stupid and become, through practice, better and better at identifying and protecting their rational interests. Or perhaps (call it the hustler theory) players are savvy from the start; the Proposer gives generously in the beginning in order to convince the Accepter to trust him—then he stiffs the poor sap.



According to the experimentalists, economic exchanges in the real world are sometimes anonymous, but often they take place between intimates who are determined to show their largesse (or aggressiveness) to each other. The model of the self-interested utility maximizer probably works well when describing anonymous transactions on the stock market, or when people have the opportunity to learn how to increase their own advantage. The model works less well, however, in a great number of other situations ranging from global trade to families. The extent to which people conform to the rational behavior cherished by neoclassical economics is profoundly circumstantial, insist experimentalists. And this is the experimentalists' central argument: People deviate from the rational expectations model according to patterns that can themselves be modeled.

THE RESULTS OF THE ULTIMATUM GAME SHOCKED PEN-AND-PENCIL ECONOMISTS COMMITTED TO THE DOCTRINE OF HUMAN SELFISHNESS.

This insight has powerful methodological and ethical implications for both theory and practice, for it makes it difficult to justify modeling markets as ideal types rather than institutions in which different rules of engagement produce diverse outcomes. (In this way experimentalists continue the kind of institutional economics that other kinds of economists have practiced since the Twenties.) Once we understand how different institutions work, argue experimentalists, we can create incentives to encourage mutual cooperation or other kinds of socially improving behavior.

Consider the case of public goods—economic institutions that benefit the entire population regardless of who does or doesn't contribute to their maintenance. Think of public television. It's financed largely through indi-

ARCHIVE PHOTOS/SCOTT SUTTON

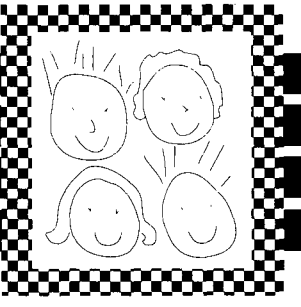
The Melancholy Muse
Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Early Medicine
BY CAROL FALVO HEFFERNAN
"....Heffernan makes a valuable contribution to our knowledge and deepens our respect for what the poets knew about the human condition. Recommended." — *Choice*
200 pages / $48.00 cloth
ISBN 0-8207-0262-5

Policy in Love
Lyric and Public in Ovid, Petrarch and Shakespeare
BY CHRISTOPHER MARTIN
"Throughout the book, Martin confronts issues important for anyone interested in lyric writing.... Martin is a learned, thoughtful critic who engages in intelligent, civil dialogue with other readers...."— *Sixteenth Century Journal*
240 pages / $44.95 cloth
ISBN 0-8207-0260-9

Cosmos and Epic Representation
Dante, Spenser, Milton and the Transformation of Renaissance Heroic Poetry
BY JOHN G. DEMARAY
"Demaray's book is a fascinating exploration of the relationship between cosmography and epic poetry. It is a study that places each of these poems in its iconographic, aesthetic, and ideological settings and can be recommended highly for any library." — *Academic Library Book Review*
284 pages / $48.00 cloth
ISBN 0-8207-0231-5

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY PRESS | c/o CUPS, 750 Cascadilla St., Box 6525, Ithaca, NY 14851. Toll free (800) 666-2211

FAMILY EXPLORATIONS, INC.
Nature and cultural tourism for families with children



children's programs
lodges and inns
small groups
custom vacations

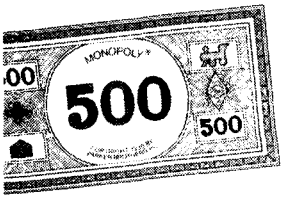
JOIN US ON FAMILY-FRIENDLY ADVENTURES ALL OVER THE WORLD

For a free brochure call
1-800-WE-GO-TOO
familyexp@aol.com
343 Dartmouth Ave., Swarthmore, PA 19081

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vidual and corporate donations, but you still get to watch *Nova* whether or not you make your yearly pledge.

The policy dilemma for public-goods institutions is this: How can you get people to pay for something they appear to get for free? This classic "free-rider" problem is tailor-made for the economics lab. Experts in public-goods problems leave aside the abstract question of whether people are self-interested by nature, to ask instead, "What institutions can be devised to maximize what people are willing to share with others?" An experiment might go like this: Take four subjects and send each into a separate room. Give each subject five dollars with the instruction to "invest" at least one dollar in a group project. Don't specify the nature of the project or the amount of money each stands to gain. Then add up the total amount the subject chooses to invest, double it, and distribute it as a dividend among the four participants. If each participant puts in all his money—five dollars—each walks away with ten dollars. If all pitch in the minimum—one dollar—each gets six dollars back (the two-dollar return on his investment plus the four dollars he held onto). The rational-expectations economist predicts the latter outcome, but once again, in the lab people turn out to be Good Samaritans, sort of: They donate between two and three dollars.



But this public-goods market, like all markets, has rules of engagement that affect the nature of the outcomes. Change the rules, and you change those outcomes. In *The Handbook of Experimental Economics*, Caltech's John Ledyard reviewed six of the most prominent experimental studies of public-goods problems and, despite a broad array of benevolent-looking results, warned that "it is possible to extinguish any trace of 'altruism' in the lab." Here's how: Assign different starting funds and different payoff rates to each participant, and make sure each is fully apprised of the unequal arrangements. Keep all payoffs small, to keep the incentive for cooperation thin. Tie the final Gordian knot of mean-spiritedness by having the four players negotiate their contributions in the open, and add a dash of Ultimatum by ruling that no money will be disbursed unless all parties agree on how much each person will contribute. Because the participants don't negotiate as equals, they see little reason to cooperate; but without cooperation, everyone loses. After several rounds of this game, contribution rates plummet to close to zero.

How can we get out of this self-interested gridlock? Easily, say experimenters. Herd the same subjects into a room together, and don't let them out until they agree on how much each will contribute. This time, though, make the provisions and payoffs equal. Make agreement worth everyone's while by setting a high rate of return on cooperation, but keep subjects in the dark as to what that rate is. Repeat the exercise as needed. When it dawns on the players that giving up what they have makes everyone richer, rates of contribution as high as 90 percent can be consistently achieved.

THE RESULTS of economic experiments are unquestionably provocative. But do they yield reliable predictions about how people behave in economic situations, or do they merely yield predictions about how

New Yale Paperbounds

Inventing the Psychological
Toward a Cultural History of Emotional Life in America
Edited by Joel Pfister and Nancy Schnog

"The volume illustrates the **wide range of exciting new work** that becomes feasible when emotional realities are recognized as historical creations."
—T. Walter Herbert

Paul Celan
Poet, Survivor, Jew
John Felstiner

"**The finest approach to the Celan-world so far available.**"—George Steiner, *Times Literary Supplement*

Nominated for a National Book Critics Circle Award

The Rosenberg File
Second Edition
With a New Introduction Containing Revelations from National Security Agency and Soviet Sources
Ronald Radosh and Joyce Milton

"A closely textured and sharply reasoned narrative, **it reads like a spy story.**"—Max Lerner, *Houston Chronicle*

1920 Diary
Isaac Babel
Edited and with an Introduction and Notes by Carol J. Avins
Translated by H. T. Willetts

"Babel's '1920 Diary,' the source for many of his remarkable Red Cavalry stories, is itself **as remarkable as the stories.**"
—Philip Roth

The Postmodern Bible
The Bible and Culture Collective

"**A landmark work**...a comprehensive reference guide to several of the theoretical approaches ...[to] biblical interpretation."—A. K. M. Adam, *Cross Currents*

In Adamless Eden
The Community of Women Faculty at Wellesley
Patricia Ann Palmieri

"Pat Palmieri has written **a classic**...a finely nuanced picture of a college and a community during the shaping of modern American institutions."—Jill Ker Conway

At bookstores, or to order, call 1-800-YUP-READ

Yale University Press
P.O. Box 209040
New Haven, CT 06520

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONFRONTING

RACE

"An eloquent new voice on America's racial predicament. It is sensational."
—Richard Delgado

Race and Class on Campus
Conversations with Ricardo's Daughter
Jay M. Rochlin
Presents the struggles of African Americans and Mexican Americans over the last seven decades to earn degrees at a nationally recognized university in the West. *$24.95*

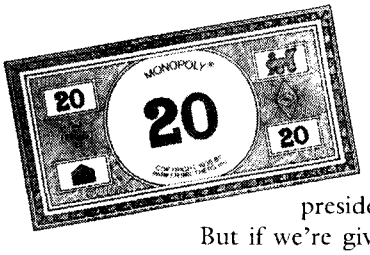
"Just as there were some closet Indian sympathizers when Custer *first appeared, there are many scholars who are closet racists on the reburial issue today."*
—Vine Deloria, Jr.

Indians and Anthropologists
Vine Deloria, Jr., and the Critique of Anthropology
Edited by Thomas Biolsi and Larry J. Zimmerman
Examines what has changed over the quarter-century since the publication of *Custer Died for Your Sins*, and includes a contribution by Deloria himself. *$19.95 paper / $45.00 cloth*

"Unique in dealing with the different races. . . . This is the 'real' West."
—Sidney L. Harring

Homicide, Race, and Justice in the American West, 1880-1920
Clare V. McKanna, Jr.
Offers persuasive evidence that criminal justice in the Old West was weighted heavily in favor of defendants who were white—and against those who weren't. *$40.00*

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRESS
1230 N. Park Ave., Tucson AZ 85719
1-800-426-3797 • http://www.uapress.arizona.edu



people behave in laboratory simulations of economic situations? How much do economic experiments teach us about the world?

Lawrence Klein, an economics professor emeritus at Penn who has been active in debates on his profession's theory and method since the Forties, thinks the lab experiments have nothing to do with economic reality. "These aren't natural situations, they're controlled situations," he notes. "Subjects aren't going to lose their life's savings." If economics were only about how people disbursed amounts under a hundred dollars, in other words, the lab simulations might be more meaningful.

But experimentalists have proved ingenious at deflecting such criticisms. In order to find out whether the size of the stakes affected behavior, Alvin Roth and a colleague, Robert Slonim, conducted experiments in the Slovak Republic in 1994. There they found they could afford to set up an Ultimatum Game offering funds equivalent to the average two weeks' salary. They also conducted trials using money equivalent to the average two hours' pay. Then they compared the results. "You can hardly see the difference" between the high-stakes and low-stakes versions of the game, Roth says.

But Ed Green, an economist at the Minnesota Federal Reserve Bank and an adjunct professor at Minnesota, who calls himself a member of the "loyal opposition" to experimental economics, raises a criticism about scale that's less easy to dismiss—let alone test. "Clearly," he says, "undergraduates in the lab are not able to do what the president of General Motors can do. So experimenters talk about proportionality—scaling down the problems of the president of General Motors. But if we're giving people a task that involves memorization in a twenty-minute time frame, they're using one mental faculty. Someone in a firm solving a problem using knowledge gained over a career is using a different mental faculty." In other words, says Green, the skill required in the lab situation is simply not comparable to the skill required in a real-world business transaction. It makes sense, Green argues, that learning over the course of a several-hour-long experiment cannot approximate learning achieved over several decades. That doesn't mean that the data gathered from learning experiments are necessarily irrelevant, he stresses, but "you

"UNDERGRADUATES IN THE LAB ARE NOT ABLE TO DO WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS CAN DO," POINTS OUT ONE CRITIC.

ARCHIVE PHOTOS/SCOTT SUTTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

just have to be circumspect about how you apply them."

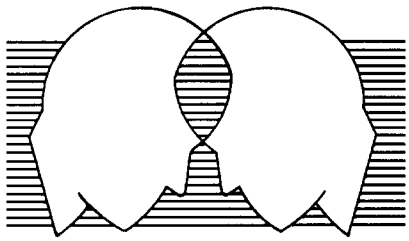
OFTEN THE application of experimental economics works best when the conceptual problems are relatively straightforward but the economic stakes riding on the experiment are high. When people have occasion to devise new economic institutions—an incentive scheme to increase productivity among workers in a new factory, for example, or, as was the case with the FCC, a new kind of auction—experiments, at the very minimum, can be a splendid way to test whether some newfangled notion might backfire on you. As Andrew Schotter puts it: "If you find that people do exactly what you feared they might do in what is, granted, a Mickey Mouse experiment, then it's pretty obvious that they might do it when there's more money on the line. So it's a way, ultimately, to save a lot of money."

Still, experimentalists have a decidedly difficult task: modeling the variety of human economic activity in all its multiplicity. "If you look at a lot of experiments," says Schotter in a reflective mood, "you might have to repeat the thing twenty times, seventy-five times, before you actually converge on the behavior described by economic theory. But in the real world, are you going to buy a car twenty-five times before you get it right? You have to match up the time periods that are relevant to people's lives with the simulations in the lab." So while a twenty-five-trial experiment might not explain buying a car, it might be much better at explaining, say, buying one's weekly produce at the grocer's.

If nothing else, experimental economics suggests that each kind of economic interaction requires its own model. Realizing this, you replace Economic Man with an army of economic men. A setback to traditional economic theory? Perhaps, but as long as there is more than one kind of billiards player, this may be just the kind of setback economic theory could use.

Rick Perlstein is a contributing editor of *Lingua Franca*. His article "Who Owns the Sixties?" appeared in the May/June 1996 issue of *LF*.

TRANSGRESSING DISCOURSES
Communication and the Voice of Other



Michael Huspek and Gary P. Radford, editors

"This volume is engaging to read. It addresses important theoretical issues from styles of academic writing and arguing, to subjectivities, to Foucault's notions of discourse, struggle, and blank space, to otherness, to social constructions of the body. Additionally, significant social issues are addressed from legal and medical proceedings, to rape, to effects of radiation. Combining these ideas with these issues, and addressing the general theme of boundaries between discourses and selves, takes the reader through a rich and fascinating set of theoretical materials and social dynamics." – Donal Carbaugh, author of *Situating Selves: The Communication of Social Identities in American Scenes*
320 pages • $20.95 paperback • ISBN 0-7914-3354-4

DALI AND POSTMODERNISM
This Is Not an Essence

Marc J. LaFountain

By taking Dali's "paranoiac-critical method" to the delirious extents Dali himself recommended, LaFountain demonstrates that Dali's Surrealism anticipates tactics practiced by postmodern and poststructural critics. In particular, LaFountain advances the notion that "phantom meaning" displaced Surrealism's "phantom object," thereby creating a crisis of the subject and the object far in excess of that sought by Surrealist revolutionaries. Focusing on Dali's magnificent painting, *Endless Enigma*, LaFountain inaugurates "New Dali Studies" by offering an original interpretation of Dali's close, yet strained, relationship with Andre Bréton and the Surrealist canon.
192 pages • $16.95 paperback • ISBN 0-7914-3326-9

Please add $3.50 shipping/handling for first book ordered, $.75 each additional copy. MasterCard, VISA, AMEX, Discover accepted. NY State residents, add 8% sales tax.

http://www.sunypress.edu
SUNY Press

To Order:
State University of New York Press
c/o CUP Services • PO Box 6525
Ithaca, NY 14851
1-800-666-2211 • 607-277-2211

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRODUCED BY UMF.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBODIAN GENOCIDE PROGRAM REKINDLES COLD WAR ANIMOSITIES

BY **EYAL PRESS**

BACK IN THE SPRING OF 1970, WHEN Richard Nixon appeared on television to announce that the United States was invading Cambodia, a wave of protest swept across the campuses of American universities. It's been a long time since Cambodia made for such a burning issue on the campus scene. But at Yale University, a research project on the Khmer Rouge is showing that at least within the field of Southeast Asian studies, if not on the actual Killing Fields, the political turmoil of the recent past still hangs over the present. And the U.S. government is once again involved.

At the center of the storm is Ben Kiernan, an Australian-born Yale historian and director of the Cambodian Genocide Program, a research project housed on the third floor of the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, in New Haven. Launched in January 1995, the Genocide Program owes its existence to a $500,000 grant from the U.S. State Department, which selected Yale from among eight competitors after Congress passed the 1994 Cambodian Genocide Justice Act.

The Cambodian Genocide Program's mandate is seemingly uncontroversial: to investigate, catalog, and make publicly available an unprecedented amount of primary source material on the Khmer Rouge, which ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, killing as many as two million people in what has rightly been termed the world's worst case of "auto-genocide." Cambodia specialists have long questioned whether compiling such a record would ever be possible. The Khmer Rouge was, after all, among the most secretive regimes in history, ruled by a small clique of clandestine leaders, who were rarely seen or photographed even when they ran the country and who published almost no public documents during their first few years in power. Until now, accounts of the genocide have depended primarily on oral testimony from survivors, supplemented by a few well-known archival sources such as the records at the Tuol Sleng prison, where the Khmer Rouge executed thousands.

All of this will change thanks to the Genocide Program, which is discovering that Pol Pot and his accomplices, while secretive and paranoid, were also meticulous record keepers. "We've begun to come across large caches of all kinds of records," says Craig Etcheson, the program manager of the project, "not just the confessions at Tuol Sleng, but an integrated national system of extermination centers that left a huge variety of material.... This will cause historians to completely revise their understanding of what happened." At Yale, an archive is under construction that will eventually include thousands of original documents, photographs, even video and audio tapes—a fitting complement to the university's well-known Fortunoff Video Archive For Holocaust Testimonies. There's also an underlying political objective: "to support efforts to bring to justice members of the Khmer Rouge for their crimes against humanity," as the Cambodian Genocide Justice Act stipulates.

All of which, one would think, would be earning the Cambodian Genocide Program widespread plaudits. Instead, the program has elicited an almost endless barrage of criticism.

At first glimpse, the reason seems simple: During the mid-Seventies Ben Kiernan wrote several sympathetic articles about the very regime whose genocidal crimes he is now investigating. Though he publicly revised his views in 1978 and has since written several books and dozens of articles documenting Khmer Rouge atrocities, not everyone has forgiven him. Especially not Stephen Morris. Morris—who, like Kiernan, is Australian-born—is an independent researcher on communist regimes who has held appointments at Boston University and Harvard. In April 1995, three months after the project was launched, Morris denounced the State Department in *The Wall Street Journal* for awarding the Cambodia grant to "an Australian radical activist cum academic known as one of the Khmer Rouge's most ardent defenders during Pol Pot's reign of terror."

Kiernan has since withstood similar attacks in *Time*, *Commentary*, and in the U.S. Congress, where six prominent senators—including Bob Dole, Jesse Helms, Trent Lott, and John McCain—wrote to Secretary of State Warren Christopher in mid-1995 calling for Kiernan to be removed as head of the project. This past December *The Wall Street Journal* added a new twist to the affair, accusing Yale and Kiernan of withholding sensitive documents from the Pentagon—documents that contain possible clues to the fate of Americans still missing in action in Southeast Asia.

Kiernan does, it should be said, have plenty of defenders. In response to one of Morris's attacks, twenty-nine prominent Cambodia scholars and

MICHAEL MANSLAND

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

specialists wrote a letter to the *Journal* describing Kiernan as "an outspoken and untiring opponent of the Khmer Rouge....a first-rate historian, and an excellent choice for the State Department grant." It is Stephen Morris, the group suggested, who lacks credibility in judging the Cambodian genocide, having for many years "supported a coalition government-in-exile which was dominated by the Khmer Rouge."

"An academic spat" is how *The Washington Post* describes all of this. That's true, in part. But, as one former senior government official observes, "it's about a lot more than that." Stephen Morris and Ben Kiernan don't just disagree on scholarly matters—they differ dramatically on the history and politics of the Cold War. For Stephen Morris, as for many anticommunist scholars, the recent history of Cambodia exposes the bankruptcy of a whole view of Southeast Asian history, which, as articulated by Ben Kiernan and other scholars on the Left, blames the region's problems on foreign intervention and romanticizes peasant revolution. Kiernan and others, on the other hand, view Western anticommunism as the source of much of Cambodia's agony. Against this backdrop, it's no wonder that arguments between Cambodia specialists on historical questions overlap with ideological and political conflicts. It's also no surprise that when the State Department awarded its grant to Ben Kiernan, all the old passions were inflamed.

BEN KIERNAN first visited Cambodia in early 1975, just before the Khmer Rouge captured Phnom Penh and declared victory. A twenty-two-year-old undergraduate, he had begun studying Cambodian history the year before at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, taking courses with Professor David Chandler, who would later be his graduate adviser and is today one of the field's most respected scholars. During his trip, Kiernan visited Phnom Penh and several outlying areas but not the regions then controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

Indeed, like most scholars who have written on the subject, Kiernan never set foot in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge's four-year reign—because the regime, in an initial spasm of nationalist paranoia, immediately evicted all foreigners (except for Chinese) and sealed the country's borders. It was a grim foreshadowing of things to come, and a serious problem for scholars and journalists, who had to rely on refugees for information about the country. Kiernan did not return to Cambodia until 1980, after Pol Pot had already been deposed in a Vietnamese invasion.

In the intervening years, however, Kiernan's interest in Cambodia deepened. In 1978 he went back to Monash University to begin graduate work in Cambodian history. His dissertation topic was initially on peasant conditions in French-controlled colonial Cambodia, but, as he now explains, "somebody else was working on that," so he switched to examining the origins and development of Cambodian communism, a project that eventually became his first book, *How Pol Pot Came to Power: A History of Communism in Kampuchea, 1930–1975* (Verso, 1985).

During these same years, Kiernan also published several short articles on contemporary Cambodian affairs in a number of journals—articles that Stephen Morris and others would seize on two decades later as evidence of Kiernan's "appalling record." Though not yet a trained historian, Kiernan was actively involved in Asian politics. He was a staunch opponent of his country's so-called White Australia policy, which restricted Asian immigration into that country, and an equally strong opponent of America's war in Vietnam. When U.S. troops pulled out of Southeast Asia in the spring of 1975, it is likely that Kiernan, like many on the Left, perceived this as a triumphal moment, one that augured a brighter future for the people of both Vietnam and Cambodia.

This background helps explain Kiernan's initial views of the Khmer Rouge. In 1977 he and his Cambodian-born wife, Chanthou Boua, joined the editorial board of a newsletter, "News From Kampuchea," that painted a rosy picture of life under Pol Pot. A year earlier, writing in the *Melbourne Journal of Politics*, Kiernan

challenged reports appearing in some Western newspapers that suggested that the Khmer Rouge was carrying out a bloodbath. "There is ample evidence in Cambodian and other sources that the Khmer Rouge movement is not the monster that the press have recently made it out to be," he wrote. The violence being reported, he thought, was sporadic rather than systemic, the work of "untrained and vengeful" soldiers in particular regions rather than a centrally directed plan.

At the time, Kiernan's interpretation of the violence was based not only on the quality of the evidence, but on an unshakable faith that social revolution would benefit the Cambodian masses. "As a result of the Khmer Rouge irrigation program," he wrote in *Australian Outlook* in 1976, "Cambodian agriculture will be modernized and peasant living standards will be increased." A longer, more strident version of this same argument, which today reads as particularly hallucinatory, was presented in a 1976 book, *Cambodia: Starvation and Revolution* (Monthly Review Press), by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAMBODIAN GENOCIDE PROGRAM MAN[illegible] WALC[illegible]
SALT PATTERN "KILLING FIELD" IN JUL[illegible]

George Hildebrand and Gareth Porter, two young historians who had just graduated from Cornell University's prestigious Southeast Asia program. In the book, Hildebrand and Porter drew a sympathetic portrait of a regime fighting valiantly to feed its people, motivated "by a concern for the most basic and urgent needs of the population."

All of these scholars have long since altered their opinions. But critics of the Left have not forgotten. According to these critics, such misreadings of Khmer Rouge policies were a reflection of the romanticization of the peasantry and the ardor for revolution that imbued much Left analysis of Third World politics during these years. The Khmer Rouge had, after all, abolished markets and money, the twin evils of capitalism. Violence under Pol Pot could be explained away as a stage—and a necessary one, if one adopted the views of radical theorists such as Régis Debray and Frantz Fanon—in the struggle for national liberation. In a 1989 essay in *The National Interest,* Stephen Morris assailed the entire school of Southeast Asian studies at Cornell on these grounds, pointing to Porter and Hildebrand's book and calling into question much of the critical literature on the Vietnam War.

It is important, though, to recall the context in which Ben Kiernan's view of Cambodia took shape. In the aftermath of the Pentagon Papers and a long record of lying by the U.S. government, many scholars who had opposed the Vietnam War, Kiernan among them, were understandably skeptical of Western reports of a "communist bloodbath" in Southeast Asia. Moreover, as Jamie Frederic Metzl documents in a recent study, *Western Responses to Human Rights Abuses in Cambodia, 1975–1980* (Westview), many early accounts of the Khmer Rouge appearing in the Western press, including a widely cited *Reader's Digest* article, were marred by tainted evidence, including faked photographs and phony quotations. For many on the Left, such distortions reinforced a belief that the standard picture was mere propaganda.

But if skepticism was justified, reflexive denial was not. When Gareth Porter, testifying in May 1977, before a House Committee on Cambodia, dismissed the bloodbath scenario as a "myth," Congressman Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the hearings, was outraged. Solarz's outrage remained with him for years: Two decades later, he was one of the chief sponsors of the legislation that created the Cambodia Genocide Program. When the State Department chose Ben Kiernan to head the project, Solarz strongly objected.

There is one other reason that Ben Kiernan was skeptical of bloodbath reports: There had, he felt, already been so much bloodshed in both Vietnam and Cambodia as a result of U.S. intervention. "I thought that the situation could not get worse than during the war and the U.S. carpet bombing," he recalls. Though Kiernan has since altered this view, he still believes that the half million tons of bombs the U.S. dropped on Cambodia between 1969 and 1973 constitutes, as he argues in his most recent book, *The Pol Pot Regime* (Yale, 1996), "probably the most important single factor in Pol Pot's rise," since it eliminated potential alternatives and tilted the balance in the Khmer Rouge's favor. It is a point angrily disputed by defenders of America's Vietnam policy that, like most questions in the field of Cambodia studies, becomes as much about politics as history. In the March 1996 issue of *Commentary*, Peter Rodman, who served in the Nixon administration while the bombs were dropping, took Kiernan to task for implicating the United States in Pol Pot's rise to power. Upbraiding the State Department for its selection,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rodman noted that Kiernan "may not still be pro–Khmer Rouge, but he is still profoundly anti-American."

Rodman did not explain how Kiernan's view of the bombings affects his work on the Genocide Program, which is strictly confined to examining the Khmer Rouge's actions between 1975 and 1979. But his comment raises an interesting question: Why *did* the State Department award a grant to someone who, beyond having written what he did in the Seventies, was also an indefatigable critic of U.S. government policy toward Cambodia throughout the Eighties and Nineties? In a response to Rodman's article, which *Commentary* published in July 1996, Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, commended Kiernan and the Cambodian Genocide Program for their "contribution to bringing the Khmer Rouge to justice." The irony of it is that up until their very recent partnership, Ben Kiernan and the State Department have been in flat disagreement on how bringing Pol Pot to justice might be achieved.

KIERNAN CHANGED his mind about the Khmer Rouge in late 1978. "The weight of evidence," he says, "not just from refugees but from a whole range of sources" convinced him that the violence under Pol Pot had been massive and centrally directed. In a May 1980 article in the British *New Statesman*, Kiernan wrote that the pattern of abuse at the Tuol Sleng prison, Pol Pot's infamous interrogation center, "evokes a very specific memory: that of the Stalinist treason trials, and of subsequent epidemics." That same year, the meaning of the terror was brought closer to home, as Kiernan learned that nine members of his wife's family had died at the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

It would seem, then, that Ben Kiernan was finally in agreement with anticommunist scholars and the U.S. government. Not so. For just as Kiernan was opening his eyes to the Khmer Rouge's atrocities, Western governments were partially averting theirs. The reason was Cold War politics. In late 1978, after repeated border incursions by the Khmer Rouge, the Vietnamese invaded Cambodia. The invasion halted the genocide, but it also enabled Hanoi to establish a highly repressive puppet regime in Phnom Penh. Furious that Vietnam, backed by Moscow, was expanding its regional influence, the United States quietly shifted its allegiances to an opposition coalition armed by China that was, at least through the early Eighties, dominated by the Khmer Rouge.

POL POT

Kiernan immediately began criticizing this American policy and has never recanted his position. Writing in *The Sydney Morning Herald* in July 1989, he castigated Washington for recognizing the Khmer Rouge as Cambodia's legitimate representative at the United Nations, for winking at China's rearming of Pol Pot, and for sending along millions of dollars in U.S. material assistance. In the same spirit, he assailed many well-respected advocates of Cambodian peace negotiations—including David Chandler, his mentor, and David Hawk, a former director of Amnesty International—for being soft on the Khmer Rouge or biased against the Vietnamese.

It was a surreal role reversal that only the Cold War could have wrought: Here was the Khmer Rouge's former "fellow traveler," standing against the U.S. government for appearing to favor the side he had been on. As late as 1993, Kiernan sharply criticized the State Department for supporting the Khmer Rouge's inclusion in a UN-supervised peace plan for Cambodia. In a letter to *The New York Times* published that October, he expressed support for a bill, sponsored by Senator

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CRAIG ETCHESON

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS YALE'S PROPOSAL WAS RATED "HEAD AND SHOULDERS" ABOVE THE REST.

Charles Robb of Virginia, that "would establish an international tribunal to judge the Pol Pot regime's genocide." The bill, he noted, was "opposed by the State Department."

That bill, it turns out, was the predecessor to the legislation, sponsored by Robb the following year, that established the Yale Cambodian Genocide Program. For two years, the State Department had actively lobbied against this legislation. And so, up until the very end Kiernan and the State Department had in fact been in opposite camps. "This act was a watershed in shifting the U.S. position," says Gregory Stanton, a human rights specialist in the State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. In the past, Stanton believes, the department feared such a project would alienate the Khmer Rouge, which had signed the Cambodian peace agreement in 1991. "The department finally saw the light," Stanton explains, only after the Khmer Rouge made it clear it wouldn't cooperate with the terms of the peace accord, anyway.

Still, it's mystifying—and perhaps a telltale sign that the Cold War really is over—to imagine the State Department turning around and awarding this prestigious grant to one of its most outspoken critics. Kiernan insists it never crossed his mind that past political differences would be a factor. Others admit to doubts. "I would not have bet a lot of money on Yale being picked," says Gaddis Smith, a Yale historian who was director of the Yale Center for International and Area Studies at the time the grant was awarded. (Smith characterizes Kiernan's selection as "a triumph of judgment over prejudice.") Professor James Scott, a Yale anthropologist who helped bring Kiernan to Yale, in 1990, says, "If it were just a matter of getting the right personality, I don't think the State Department really would have chosen Ben." For the record, the State Department will not discuss whether politics was a factor but says Kiernan's proposal was "unanimously" rated "head and shoulders above the rest."

STEPHEN MORRIS, for one, doesn't buy it. "I was stunned, I was really shocked," he says. But won't Kiernan at least provide the State Department with a thorough accounting of the Khmer Rouge's crimes? No, says Morris, and that's because past political differences still matter. Ben Kiernan, he maintains, only changed his mind about the Khmer Rouge when it became politically fashionable for "Western leftists" to do so—that is, after Vietnam, another communist country, invaded Cambodia and deposed Pol Pot. According to Morris, Kiernan's "mission" ever since has been to defend the Hanoi-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), which governed the country after Pol Pot was overthrown in 1979. Morris insists these facts are critical to how Kiernan conducts the Cambodian Genocide Program, claiming Kiernan is partial to former members of the Khmer Rouge who served in the PRK. As Morris charged in a fierce April 1995 op-ed piece in *The Wall Street Journal:* "Since 1979, [Kiernan] has worked tirelessly as the academic world's *de facto* defense lawyer for what he considers the good Khmers Rouge of the eastern zone and their Vietnamese patrons.... [He] cannot be expected to lead a credible investigation."

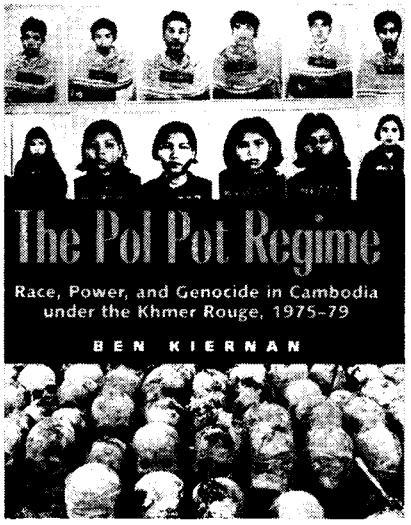
In a letter to the *Journal,* Kiernan vigorously denied the charges, arguing this was but "the latest round in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

[Morris's] fifteen-year vendetta" against him—a vendetta that, Kiernan says, has included unsolicited letters to Yale administrators urging that he not be appointed a professor. As for his views of the Khmer Rouge of the eastern zone, Kiernan quoted from an essay he wrote describing this faction as "ruthless, with as much blood on their hands as all pre-1975 Kampuchean political groupings." Unsatisfied, Morris wrote back again, claiming the quote was lifted out of context and that "respected scholars of modern Cambodian history...do not respect Mr. Kiernan's current work." Kiernan again responded with quotations from his previous writings. It was at this point that twenty-nine Cambodia specialists signed a statement defending Kiernan's integrity.

As one might guess, these charges and countercharges reflect political as much as scholarly differences. Like many resolute anticommunists, Stephen Morris has long argued that the greatest threat to Cambodia after 1979 was not a return to power by the Khmer Rouge but rather communist Vietnam's domination of the country. Morris insists that he supported only the noncommunist elements in the anti-Vietnam coalition, not the Khmer Rouge. Kiernan and scholars on the Left, such as Michael Vickery, hold a radically different view, arguing that the post-1979 Cambodian government, even if dominated by Vietnam, at least halted the genocide. Most pointedly, Kiernan has accused Morris, as well as many other, more prominent supporters of the opposition coalition, of helping to prevent the Khmer Rouge from being brought to justice. The result has been endless rounds of mutual recrimination and name-calling between two equally pugnacious scholars: Morris accuses Kiernan of being "pro-Hanoi," and Kiernan returns the favor by saying Morris "spent most of the Eighties supporting allies of Pol Pot." (When interviewed, Morris labeled Kiernan "an intellectual apparatchik"; Kiernan said Morris "is not a scholar at all," since he has published no full-length books and does not speak the Khmer language.)

Stephen Heder, a Cambodia specialist at the University of London, strongly objects to Kiernan's attacks on his colleagues and to his "virtual silence" on the Hanoi-backed government's numerous human rights abuses. But Heder also endorses Kiernan's qualifications to run the Cambodian Genocide Program, arguing that there is no evidence that despite Morris's assertions, Kiernan has ever covered up evidence against pro-Hanoi officials,



STEPHEN MORRIS CHARGES THAT KIERNAN "CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO LEAD A CREDIBLE INVESTIGATION."

and that "it is tendentious to suggest that Kiernan is the wrong man to investigate the violations committed by the [Khmer Rouge] while it was in power." Heder made these statements in a 1995 letter to Congressman Martin Hoke—a letter in which he pointed out that *anyone* chosen to head the Genocide Program would likely have come under attack from one set or another of Cambodia specialists. After all, he noted, all of the candidates were in one way or another "vulnerable to tarring with the brush of supposed 'support for the Khmer Rouge.'"

"THIS FIELD is as much of a minefield as Cambodia," jokes James Scott. It's a sentiment that many of Scott's colleagues at Yale must share. Though unwilling to name names, Scott says there were people at Yale who, following the wave of attacks by Morris, *Time* magazine, and six U.S. senators, felt Ben Kiernan should simply resign from the Cambodian Genocide Program. "I was furious," Scott recalls, and says that he and others resolved instead to silence the critics by "getting the word out" on the project's substantive accomplishments.

Their efforts have yielded dividends. On September 15, 1995, one month after Senators Dole and Helms added their signatures to a letter calling for Kiernan's removal, the Cambodian Genocide Program issued its first progress report, detailing a long list of successes, including the creation of a permanent Documentation Center in Phnom Penh; the staging of a conference on international human rights law, attended by the Royal Cambodian Government; and the preparation of nine new regional and ethnic histories on conditions under the Khmer Rouge, to be written predominantly by Cambodian scholars. The report was picked up by, of all places, the conservative *Washington Times,* which ran a strongly worded October 2 editorial, "The Academic Killing Fields," defending Kiernan's accomplishments and denouncing his right-wing critics. When program manager Craig Etcheson visited Washington to confront what he thought would be irate congressmen, he was shocked to receive many warm, backslapping welcomes from prominent Republicans.

On June 7, 1996, Yale and Kiernan received another boost when *The New York Times* ran a front-page feature article detailing their archival discoveries. And a few months later, the *Times* consulted Kiernan after King Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's present leader, reluctantly gave political amnesty to former Khmer Rouge leader Ieng Sary, the second in command to Pol Pot. (Sihanouk heads a coalition government that includes Hun Sen, a former communist, and his own son, Prince

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Norodom Ranarridh.) The amnesty raises serious questions about whether the current Cambodian government has any real interest in bringing the Khmer Rouge to trial and, if not, how it feels about the Cambodian Genocide Program. In a two-part essay for *The New York Review of Books,* the British journalist William Shawcross argued there was little political will in Cambodia (or for that matter in the international community) to bring the Khmer Rouge to justice.

WITH ATTENTION

shifting away from Ben Kiernan's politics and toward Cambodia's, things seemed to be going better for Kiernan and the Genocide Program. But then, just as quickly, the turmoil started up again.

As usual, the initial attack came in *The Wall Street Journal.* On December 19, 1996, the *Journal* devoted more than half of its editorial page to the latest development in the Kiernan affair. This time, according to Nancy DeWolf Smith, an editor at the *Asian Wall Street Journal,* Kiernan's questionable political allegiances were standing in the way not of Cambodians seeking justice from Pol Pot, but of American families with relatives still missing in action from the Vietnam War.

At issue is a huge number of Khmer Rouge documents that Yale researchers discovered in Cambodia in early 1996. Returning to the United States, Etcheson informed the Pentagon that these documents might contain clues to the fate of missing U.S. servicemen shot down over Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The Pentagon was interested and sent its own researchers to Phnom Penh in the fall of 1996 to examine the materials. But Kiernan, according to one of DeWolf Smith's anonymous sources, suddenly "dropped the hammer" and refused to grant the Pentagon access. "[T]he department charged with defending America can't even defend its right of access to the fruits of research funded by another U.S. agency," fumed Smith. "It is American families who are paying the price."

Below DeWolf Smith's account ran a blistering response from Kiernan, who described the charges as "embarrassingly ill-informed...an extraordinary, libelous personal attack." In fact, he wrote, before DeWolf Smith's article originally appeared in the *Asian Wall Street Journal,* he had already arranged for the Pentagon to see the documents under question in January. There was no controversy here, just another cheap attempt to damage his reputation.

However, there really was a quarrel between Yale and the Pentagon over access to these documents—one that reveals a fundamental disagreement over who actually controls the Cambodia Genocide Program.

For the Pentagon, the program is above all else a "taxpayer-funded" research project. As such, its obligations are to the American public. When the Defense Department sent researchers to Phnom Penh to examine Yale's findings, it assumed access to the documents would be granted immediately. Instead, there were delays, and some people at the Pentagon, along with others who work independently on MIA/POW issues, grew bitter at Kiernan and Yale.

In response, Kiernan and Etcheson argue that Yale's office in Phnom Penh is small, the documents had not yet been sorted, and project employees were under a tight deadline to complete their work for the State Department by January 1997. "We wanted to get them this material as soon as possible," Etcheson explains, "but it was a question of procedure." The Cambodian Genocide Program, they say, while publicly funded, is officially under Yale's control, and government officials from various departments can't simply stroll in as though it is their domain. Stanton at the State Department holds the same view: "We set up the project so that it would be independent." In fact, while Kiernan and Etcheson may desire complete autonomy, their project is not *fully* independent. Yale's contract with the State Department does specify "substantial" government involvement, including the department's "access to any pertinent books,

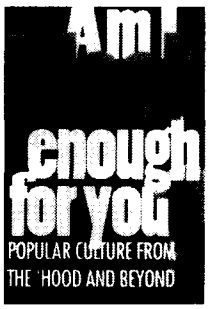
Out of Bounds

Sports, Media and the Politics of Identity

Edited by Aaron Baker and Todd Boyd

From the testosterone-addled hijinks of the World Wrestling Federation to the image of black masculinity in the NBA, this collection of essays examines the media representation of professional athletics—through the lens of cultural studies—by challenging conventional media wisdom about the apolitical nature of sports.

232 pages, 7 b&w photos, illus.
paper $14.95 cloth $29.95



Am I Black Enough for You?

Popular Culture from the 'Hood and Beyond

Todd Edward Boyd

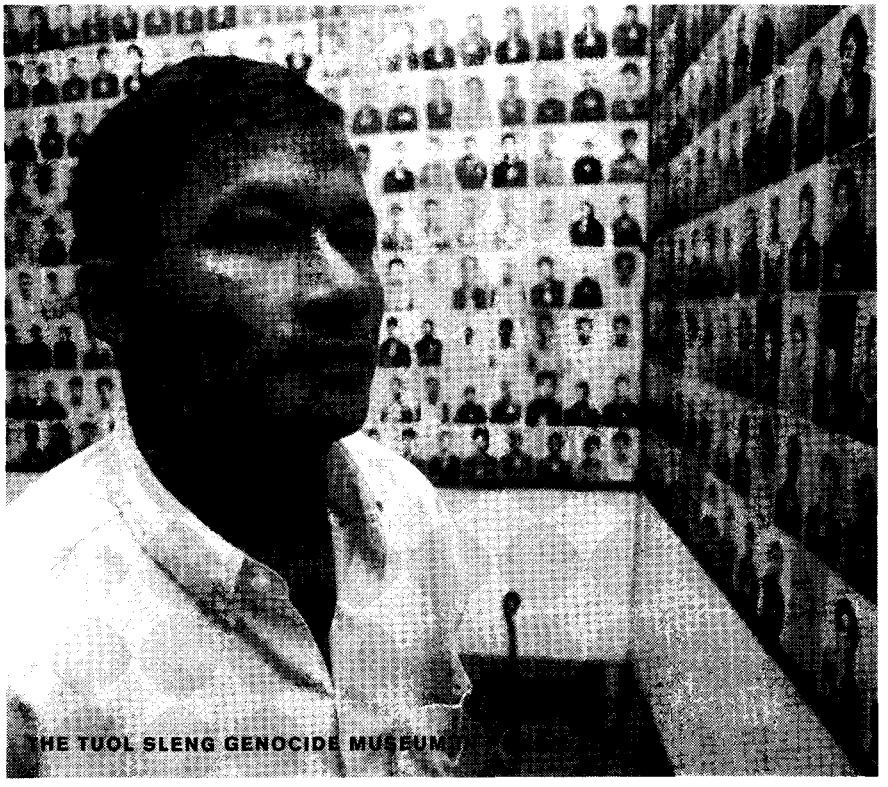
Todd Boyd explores the selling of the "gangsta" mentality in today's cultural marketplace. In analyzing the range of images from the O. J. Simpson trial to Snoop Doggy Dogg, *Am I Black Enough for You?* looks at the way in which the nuances of ghetto life get translated into the politics of popular culture, and especially the way these politics have become such a profitable venture, for both the entertainment industry and the actual producers of these topical narratives.

176 pages
paper $12.95 cloth $29.95

INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS
Orders: 1-800-842-6796
http://www.indiana.edu/~iupress

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN HIS LATEST BOOK, KIERNAN ADVANCES THE CONTROVERSIAL ARGUMENT THAT THE KHMER ROUGE WERE MOTIVATED AS MUCH BY RACISM AS MARXISM.



THE TUOL SLENG GENOCIDE MUSEUM

documents, papers and records." On top of this, taxpayers are paying for the research. The whole conflict, seen in this light, reflects the complicated tensions that arise, perhaps inevitably, when university research projects are funded by the state.

And especially when the subject being examined is as politically volatile as Cambodia. Smith concluded her piece by lamenting that, thanks to the State Department, America's "official custodian" on Cambodian issues was someone whose loyalties were still with the other side. The proof? Smith pointed to Kiernan's latest book, *The Pol Pot Regime,* which, she noted, claims the Khmer Rouge was motivated by "racism" rather than "Marxist-Leninist ideology." Both as a scholar and as an obstructor of justice for American POWs, then, Ben Kiernan "remains determined to protect the good name of communism."

THE CONTROVERSY

over Kiernan's book is rooted in the same underlying tension that has plagued the Cambodian Genocide Program all along. In both cases, the central problem is that scholarship on Cambodia has become impossible to distinguish from ideological contentions surrounding the Cold War.

In *The Pol Pot Regime,* Kiernan advances a highly controversial interpretation of the Khmer Rouge. He claims Pol Pot was motivated more by a quest for racial purity than by Marxism-Leninism, as most scholars stress. He writes in his introduction: "Khmer Rouge conceptions of race overshadowed those of class.... This was neither a communist proletarian revolution that privileged the working class nor a peasant revolution that favored all farmers."

The argument has come under heated attack. Discussing the book in *The Washington Post*, Ross H. Munro, director of the Asia Program at the Foreign Policy Research Institute and a former bureau chief for *Time* magazine, writes: "Shaping the entire book is Kiernan's largely hidden agenda. He's out to prove that the Khmer Rouge weren't leftists or communists at all, despite their literally red name and the neo-Maoist ideology they so fervently professed." William Shawcross makes a similar argument in *The New York Review of Books,* sharply pointing out that "Pol Pot was not, as Vietnamese propagandists and their friends like to describe him, an 'Asian Hitler'—he was an Asian Stalin."

To some degree these criticisms are overstated. Kiernan does acknowledge that members of the Khmer Rouge were committed communists. He does not believe, however, that the regime's fixation on class enemies can explain the pattern of violence, claiming racism and other factors were equally important. The reason his interpretation is so controversial rests, once again, in a basic political division between scholars in the field. As Heder explains, "There is a fundamental divide in the literature on Cambodia between those who think that the longing for Communist revolution is inherently flawed and leads to violence...and those who essentially argue that while the Khmer Rouge was a revolutionary movement, it was subverted or perverted by racism or nationalism—it went off the revolutionary rails." Seen within this context, it's understandable why Kiernan's interpretation should seem like a strained effort to salvage the revolutionary impulse to people like Stephen Morris and William Shawcross.

If Kiernan exaggerates racism's significance, however, it may be in part for another reason—a reason that his critics have largely ignored. Much of Kiernan's study details the Khmer Rouge's persecution of Cambodian ethnic minorities, including the Muslim Chams, the Chinese, and the Vietnamese. On one level Kiernan is simply documenting what he thinks is a consistent pattern of ethnic abuse. At the same time, however, he emphasizes that the Khmer Rouge "waged a campaign of genocide" against ethnic Vietnamese and other minorities, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are therefore guilty by the standards of the International Genocide Convention of 1948. That convention, as Kiernan explains in his conclusion, defines genocide as the intent to destroy "a national, ethnic, racial or religious group." Note what's missing from the convention's language—class—an omission that came at the insistence of the Soviet Union. If most of the violence was indeed along class lines, the Khmer Rouge is perversely exempt from the charge of genocide, which complicates the matter of bringing Pol Pot and others before a criminal tribunal, something Kiernan strongly favors.

ALTHOUGH it would be unfair to suggest that Kiernan wrote his book in order to demonstrate that the Genocide Convention applies to Pol Pot, it's hard to imagine that he didn't at some point think about how his argument might affect international opinion and perhaps even decision-making. After all, the question of how fully the violence under Pol Pot fits the legal definition of genocide has yet to be resolved. Last year the State Department awarded a grant to Steven Ratner, of the University of Texas Law School, and Jason Abrams, an international law consultant, to conduct research into this very question. Their conclusion is slightly at odds with Kiernan's. Although they agree that the Khmer Rouge is guilty of genocide for its attempts to eliminate ethnic minorities, the vast majority of the violence targeted "economic and political enemies, which technically does not qualify as genocide," Abrams explains.

All of this takes us some distance from the usual debates about Cambodia and the Cold War, but it also illustrates why sorting out the history remains so fraught with politics. In the case of the legal debate over genocide, at least the disagreements don't overtake and obscure the substantive issues. As Abrams explains, "At the very worst we would just agree to disagree, because all of it [whether genocide or not] qualifies as international crimes." The older debates are more troubling because the feuding between colleagues over past allegiances does appear to overtake the substance of their disputes. Stephen Heder concludes that "both sides seem almost more obsessed with mudslinging against colleagues and rivals than with uncovering further evidence of the crimes committed by the political regimes they despise."

For the moment, however, the Genocide Program appears to be on course. In November of 1996, the Henry Luce Foundation awarded the project $250,000 to continue its work, and the State Department is planning to give Yale another $1 million. Such support will enable Yale and Kiernan to complete an archive of unprecedented magnitude on one of history's most brutal and least understood regimes. It will also no doubt invite further controversy. For long after the documents on Pol Pot have been sorted and catalogued, Cambodia scholars will still be debating what the archive's holdings—and its archivists' struggles—tell us about the true meaning of the Cold War.

Eyal Press is a New York-based writer. His work has appeared in *Newsday*, *The L.A. Times*, *The Nation*, and other publications.

"Compelling, authoritative, and informative"
— Educational Press Association judges

change

Change: The Magazine of Higher Learning brings you new findings and fresh analysis on core issues in higher education; well-reasoned debate and tough-minded criticism from academe's experts; and challenging solutions and personal reflections from practitioners who are taking on the tough problems of the modern university. The magazine, which is under the editorial direction of the American Association for Higher Education, has won over 25 awards for excellence in education journalism.

If you want the latest developments in higher education, call 1-800-365-9753 to subscribe ($38 individuals/$75 institutions, per year, $15 foreign postage).

Heldref Publications
1319 Eighteenth St., NW
Washington, DC 20036-1802
www.heldref.org

528ch47

University Press
& Scholarly Titles
in the
Social Sciences
and Humanities

SEMINARY CO-OP BOOKSTORE

1-800-777-1456
Fax: 773-752-8507
email: books@semcoop.com
website: http://www.semcoop.com

(We are located near the University of Chicago. Call, fax, or email us for book orders, membership information, or to receive **The Front Table**, our listing of new and noteworthy academic titles.)

We ship books worldwide

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

continued from page 7

compare scholarly translations of Egyptian texts to poetic translations of Aeschylus is beside the point for many reasons. There is, of course, much to criticize in our disciplines, but Roberts, it seems, hasn't a clue.

JERROLD S. COOPER
PROFESSOR OF NEAR EASTERN STUDIES
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MD

Paul William Roberts responds:
In his letter, Jerrold Cooper accuses me of ignorance regarding the "gnostic theology of the Mandaeans." In doing so, however, he only reveals his own ignorance of the subject. Having spent considerable time among the Mandaean communities in Iran and Iraq, and having studied gnosticism for twenty years, I can assure him that their proto-kabbalistic theology cannot properly be termed "gnostic." Indeed, my fieldwork convinces me that pretentious translations like "the radiance within Radiance" are simply lousy—in this case, the "limitless light" would be better.

As for the quibble over "scripts" and "languages," I'll ignore it—a script is a written language, okay? But thoughts expressed in pictures *are* qualitatively different from thoughts expressed in words. And therefore the pictographs of a long-dead civilization—particularly one as immersed in complex symbolist expression as ancient Egypt—are "inherently more difficult to translate." (A Web site at the University of Chicago details over a thousand ancient Egyptian words deemed "obscure" or "difficult to translate"—which is more than the entire vocabularies of some languages.) With regard to Cooper's comments on this subject in general, I quote from a recent statement by Oxford University's Griffith Institute concerning their version of translation exercises in Sir Alan Gardiner's *Egyptian Grammar:* "No two Egyptologists would agree on the correctness of these translations; if there is a difference of opinion, your teacher (if you are lucky enough to have one) is likely to be right. We cannot enter into discussion of these translations—life is just too short for it." So much for "all ancient languages can be translated into modern ones."

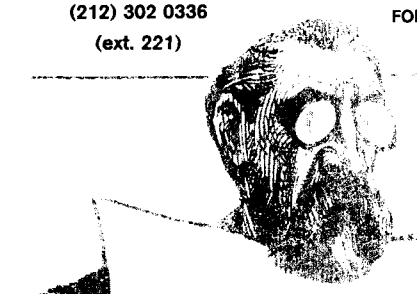
Finally, the professor refers to "poetic translations of Aeschylus" as if these are necessarily "unscholarly" and inaccurate. They are not, of course. And, while there may well be "many reasons" that my comparison is "beside the point," just one would have sufficed here.

In the end, I can only conclude that Jerrold Cooper inhabits an environment where, to paraphrase Robert Lowell, the Sumerologists talk only to the Egyptologists and the Egyptologists talk only to God. Asking colleagues in Sumerian or Egyptology to critique translations is like asking the cast members of a bad Broadway musical to critique each others' performances: You'll get comments on individual technique, but no one will admit the production as a whole stinks.

Linguafranca
THE REVIEW OF ACADEMIC LIFE

TO ORDER
CALL
(212) 302 0336
(ext. 221)

LINGUA FRANCA, ONLY
$28.00
FOR A FULL YEAR
(9 ISSUES)



SUBSCRIBE
TO THE
"HIP TRADE
JOURNAL
FOR THE
CEREBRAL SET*"

* New York Times

SOCIAL & BIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS *of* LONGEVITY

Established in 1993 to promote US-German cooperation in all scientific research fields, the **German-American Academic Council** sponsors 2-year interdisciplinary social & natural science summer institutes for advanced doctoral candidates & recent PhDs. Twenty Fellows (PhD candidates & PhDs after '93) and senior faculty present their research & collaborate on new projects between the two meetings. The eighth institute, on determinants of longevity, focuses on the following questions: why do some people die at 60, others at 80, and a few at 100? Why do some species live a few weeks and others scores of years? How important are genetic factors in determining long life? How much can longevity be extended by a few genetic or environmental manipulations? It might be expected that the answers to these questions— and the determinants of longevity more generally—are well understood. Yet much less is known about why some people live into their early 80s, others into their early 90s, and a select few to age 100 or more than about such topics as infant mortality. This Institute will bring leading scholars in the social and biological sciences together with promising younger researchers to review what is known, what is being learned, and what research should be undertaken concerning determinants of longevity for humans and within and across other species. Goals are to discuss theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues; integrate approaches and interpretations from various disciplines; and identify promising areas for further research. Awards cover all transport/lodging costs for both ten-day workshops (1997-98). Deadline: 25 April 1997. Contact Justin Powell:
SSRC • 810 Seventh Ave, New York City 10019 • fax 212.377.2727
e-mail gaac97@ssrc.org • www.ssrc.org/gaac.htm

DATE/LOCATION	CONVENORS	ORGANIZERS
Davis, California 23 July–3 August 1997	**Prof. James R. Carey** UC-Davis	**Social Science Research Council** USA
Rostock, Germany August 1998	**Prof. James W. Vaupel** MPI für Demografische Forschung	**Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin** GERMANY

GERMAN & AMERICAN YOUNG SCHOLARS' SUMMER INSTITUTES 1997/98

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUNIOR HIRINGS, BY DISCIPLINE AND GRADUATE TRAINING

POLITICAL SCIENCE

TRAINED BY	NAME	HIRED BY
American U	Gill, Jefferson	Cal Polytech
American U	Smith, Ginger	Colegio-PR
American U	Snow, Nancy	New England C
Arizona, U of	Gerlak, Andrea	Guilford C
Boston C	Bartlett, Robert	Rhodes C
Boston U	Borer, Douglas	Virginia Tech
Brandeis U	Siplon, Patricia	Wilkes C
Carnegie Mellon	Lowenthal, Diane	Bucknell U
Carnegie Mellon	McCarty, Nolan	Columbia U
Chicago, U of	Behnegar, Nassrt	Boston C
Chicago, U of	Carpenter, Daniel	Princeton U
Chicago, U of	Fernandes, Leela	Rutgers, NBruns
Chicago, U of	Goemans, Henk E.	Duke U
Chicago, U of	Kydd, Andrew	UC, Riverside
Chicago, U of	Roselius, Becky	Duke U
Chicago, U of	Sullivan, Vickie	Tufts U
Chicago, U of	Wang, Vincent	Richmond, U of
Chicago, U of	Wolpert, Robin	S Carolina, Clm
Claremont Grad	Freyss, Siegrun	Cal S, LosAngls
Claremont Grad	Switzy, Robert	SUNY, Brckprt
Colorado S U	Jones, Lilias	S Dakota S U
Colorado, U of	Pickett, Brent	Chadron S C
Columbia U	Adler, E. Scott	Colorado, Bldr
Columbia U	Alexander, Gerard	Virginia, U of
Columbia U	Chambers, Michael	St Olaf C
Columbia U	Francis, Corrina-Barbara	Missouri, Clmb
Columbia U	MacLachlan, Patricia	Calgary-CAN
Columbia U	Mercer, Jonathan	Washington, U of
Columbia U	Paris, Michael	Rutgers, NBruns
Columbia U	Reinhart, Eric	Emory U
Columbia U	Walker, Brian D.	UC, Los Angeles
Connecticut, U of	Walsh, Julie	St Joseph's C (NY)
Cornell U	Abinales, Jo Jo	Ohio U
Cornell U	Apostolidis, Paul	Cornell U
Cornell U	Bush, Kenneth	Carleton U-
Cornell U	Cook, Alexandra	Chicago, U of
Cornell U	Gaddie, Ronald	Oklahoma, U of
Cornell U	Gatch, Loren	C Oklahoma, U of
Cornell U	Hedman, Lotta	Nottingham-UKf
Cornell U	Leaman, David	N Eastern Illinois
Cornell U	McGovern, Steve	Penn, U of
Cornell U	Mood, Michelle	Providence C
Cornell U	Remick, Elizabeth	Oregon, U of
Cornell U	Reynolds, David	Wayne S U
Cornell U	Szymanski, Ann-Marie	Oklahoma, U of
Cornell U	Thomas, Daniel	Illinois, Chicago
Cornell U	Wallace, Sherri	SUNY, Buffalo
Cornell U	Wawro, Gregory	Columbia U
Cornell U	Wilson, Scott	South, U of
CUNY	Strom, Elizabeth	Rutgers, Newark
CUNY	Waddell, Brian	Connecticut, U of
Drake U	Dicker, Todd	W Michigan U
Duke U	Constantelos, John	Grand Valley S
Duke U	Davidson, Elisa	Shimer C
Duke U	Lubert, Howard	Alma C
Duke U	Sloat, James	Dickinson C
Duke U	Smyth, Regina	Penn S U
Emory U	Davis, Sue	Grand Valley S
Emory U	Fox, Richard	Union C (NY)
Florida S U	Fording, Richard	Kentucky, U of
Fordham U	Badger, Jonathan	St Johns (MD)
Fordham U	Schaeffer, Denise	Holy Cross, C of
Georgetown U	Ciliotta-Rubery, Andrea	SUNY, Brckprt
Georgetown U	Farnsworth, Stephen J.	Mary Washngtn C
Georgetown U	LeBauvre, Laura	Northwestern U
Georgetown U	Mayer, Jeremy D.	Kalamazoo C
Georgetown U	McAteer, John	Wheeling Jesuit
Georgetown U	Siavelia, Peter	Wake Forest U
Harvard U	Crystal, Jonathan	Georgia S U
Harvard U	Gordon, Mark	Columbia U
Harvard U	Philpott, Daniel	UC, Santa Barbara
Harvard U	Schuessler, Alex	New York U
Harvard U	Stone, Randall	Rochester, U of
Harvard U	Treisman, Daniel S.	UC, Los Angeles
Hawaii, U of	Hua, Shiping	Eckerd C
Houston, U of	Orth, Deborah	Grand Valley S
Illinois, U of	Leitch, Richard	Gustavus Adolph
Illinois, Urbana	Dalager, Jon	Georgetown C
Illinois, Urbana	Kozhemiakin, Alexander	Georgia S U
Indiana U	Layman, Geoffrey	Vanderbilt U
Iowa, U of	Adams, Greg	Carnegie Mellon U
Iowa, U of	Krassas, Nicole	E Connecticut S U
Iowa, U of	Levy, Dana	Texas Tech U
Iowa, U of	Steger, Wayne	DePaul U
Johns Hopkins	Engelmann, Stephen	Illinois, Chicago
Johns Hopkins	Evans, Tina	BethuneCookmn
Johns Hopkins	Harris, Douglas	Colgate U
Kansas, U of	Bath, Michael	Concordia, Mrhd
Kansas, U of	Schmiedeler, Tom	Washburn U
Louisiana S U	Bond, Edward	Alabama A & M
Maryland, CollPk	Occhipinti, John	Canisius C
Maryland, U of	Burack, Cynthia	Florida, Gnsvl
Maryland, U of	Cochran, David	Loras C
Maryland, U of	Kaminski, Marek	New York U
Maryland, U of	Melchoir, Alan	Towson S U
Maryland, U of	Yoder, Jennifer	Colby C
Mass, Amherst	Petterson, Paul	Cntrl Connecticut
Miami U, Oxford	Armstrong , Dlynn	Slippery Rock U
Miami U, Oxford	Penksa, Susan	Westmont C
Miami U, Oxford	Powell, David	E Illinois U
Michigan S U	Janiskee, Brian	Cntrl Connecticut
Michigan, U of	Borquez, Julio	Michigan, Drbrn
Michigan, U of	Freer, Regina	Occidental C
Michigan, U of	Guidry, JOhn	Augustana C (IL)
Michigan, U of	McKissick, Gary	Emory U
Michigan, U of	Stam, Allan	Yale U
Michigan, U of	Wang, Jianwei	Wiscnsn, StevPt
Minnesota, U of	Kellestedt, Paul M.	Brown U
Minnesota, U of	Schultz, David	Wiscnsn, RiverF
Mississippi S U	Herron, Sharron	Cal S, Fresno
Missouri, Clmb	Roper, Steven	Pace, WhitePl
Missouri, St L	Clark, Michael	St Xavier U
MIT	Aho, C. Michael	Columbia U
MIT	Alter, Karen	Smith C
N Arizona U	Boylan, Timothy	Winthrop U
N Arizona U	Ridgeway, Sharon	SW Louisiana
N Carolina, ChpH	Rivers, Patrick	Bates C
N Carolina, Grns	Morgan, Betty	Elon C
N Carolina, U of	Bratton, Kathleen	SUNY, Bngmtn
N Carolina, U of	Ferguson, Margaret	IndianaPurdu,Ind
N Carolina, U of	Haynie, Kerry	Rutgers, NBruns
N Carolina, U of	Sparks, Cheryl	Ohio S, Mnsfld
N/A	Howe, Louis	W Georgia C
N/A	Wade, Robert	Brown U
N/A	Zimmerman, Warren	Columbia U
New School U	Allegro, Linda	Boricua C
New School U	Faist, Thomas	Bremen-GER
New School U	Fakhari, Mohammed	CUNY
New School U	Gallagher, Susan	Mass, U of
New School U	Grossman, Andrew	Albion C
New School U	Holland, Catherine	Missouri, Clmb
New School U	Klausen, Jytte	Brandeis U
New School U	Kryder, David	MIT
New School U	Marien, Margarita	Illinois, U of
New School U	Mele, Christopher	SUNY, Albany
New York U	Tpgman, Jeffrey	Seton Hall U
Notre Dame, U of	Schorn, Timothy	S Dakota, U of
Ohio S U	Bruce, John	Mississippi, U of
Ohio S U	Healy, Sally	Grinnell C
Ohio S U	Hislope, Robert	Antioch U
Ohio S U	Klein, David	Wittenberg U
Ohio S U	Kuzman, Lynn	N Dakota S U
Ohio S U	Van Winkle, Steve	New Orleans, Uof
Oklahoma, U of	Gagnere, Nathalie	Ohio U
Oklahoma, U of	Kean, Steve	Loras C
Oklahoma, U of	LaPlant, James	Valdosta S U
Oklahoma, U of	Mason, Dale	New Mexico, U of
Oregon, U of	Everest, Marcy	Weber S C
Oregon, U of	Schlosberg, David	N Arizona U
Pittsburgh, U of	Egan, Michelle	American U
Pittsburgh, U of	Nagengast, Emil	Juniata C
Princeton U	Clements, Paul	W Michigan U
Princeton U	Fordham, Benjamin	SUNY, Albany
Princeton U	Johnson, Juliet	Loyola, Chicago
Princeton U	Londregan, John B.	UC, Los Angeles
Princeton U	Pickus, Noah M.J.	Duke U
Princeton U	Wang, Hongying	San Diego S
Princeton U	White, Stuart	MIT
Rutgers U	Filkohazi, Christine Kelly	Mt Holyoke C
Rutgers U	Larsen, Carlton	Drake U
S Carolina, U of	Blanton, Robert	Georgia C
S Carolina, U of	Blanton, Shannon	Georgia C
S Carolina, U of	Garrison, Jean	American U
S Carolina, U of	Kitts, Ken	Francis Marion U
S Carolina, U of	Lindquist, Stefanie	Georgia, U of

SCOPE: Political Science through Spanish/Portuguese Languages & Literatures. Our last issue (March): Economics, English, French/Italian Languages & Literatures, Geography, Geology/Earth Science, German Language & Literature, History/American Studies, Languages & Literatures Other, Linguistics, Mathematics/Statistics, Mid-East/African Languages & Literatures, Music, Philosophy, and Physics/Astronomy.

METHODOLOGY: reflect first-time hirings to full-time junior positions effective as of the '96-'97 academic year in the liberal arts and sciences at more than 500 four-year colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. In the fall we will begin to list hirings and tenurings taking effect as of the '97 academic term.

The tables should be read as follows: the institution in the third column hired for the first time the individual in the second column to a full-time junior position. (It may not be the first junior position the individual has gotten.) The individual received graduate training at the institution in the first column.

Though most of these hirings are to multi-year, tenure-track contracts, many are for one-year positions only.

Information about graduate training was in most cases obtained either from the hiring institution or from the individual. This information has not been double-checked in all cases with each training institution. "N/A" means this information was not available at press time.

Where we have a campus name (e.g. "Illinois, Urbana"), we use it. But someone trained there might just as well be listed under the general university name (e.g., "Illinois, U of").

HELP: our readers to help make JOBTRACKS an even more comprehensive reference tool, in the following ways: PLEASE LET US KNOW if one of our items is in error, on the stationery of the hiring department, specifying your name and title.

- HIRING INSTITUTIONS: If your institution isn't fully represented and should be, write or call us to request the appropriate form.
- TRAINING INSTITUTIONS: If your institution isn't fully represented and should be, write or call us to request the appropriate form.
- FACULTY MEMBERS: If your name isn't here and should be, ascertain who in your administration or news office both has this information for the liberal arts and sciences, and is willing to part with it. Give us the person's name and title, and your name and title. Note that we are not listing first-time hirings to those senior positions that are probationary (*e.g.* associate professor without tenure).

CONTACT: either by writing to the Jobtracks Desk, Lingua Franca, 22 West 38th St - 4th Fl, New York NY 10018, or by faxing us at 212-302-0847. You may email us with "JOBTRACKS" on the subject line, via the internet: 76200.414@compuserve.com

DISCLAIMER: LINGUA FRANCA goes to great effort to insure that our data is accurate and as complete as possible. However, we know that JOBTRACKS is, as we go to press, incomplete and still not free from all errors. Consequently, we cannot be responsible for errors and omissions, and readers are advised not to act on any of this information without verifying it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUNIOR HIRINGS, BY DISCIPLINE AND GRADUATE TRAINING

TRAINED BY	NAME	HIRED BY
S Carolina, U of	Morton, Jeff	Florida Atlantic
S Carolina, U of	Sharpe, Barry	Georgia Southern U
S Carolina, U of	Sulfaro, Valerie	James Madison
S Carolina, U of	Twing, Steven	Virginia Tech
S Illinois, Crbndl	McBride, Allan	S Mississippi, U of
Smith C	Henderson, Christine	Marshall U
Stanford U	Boylan, Delia	MIT
Stanford U	Busza, Eva	William & Mary
Stanford U	Drezner, Daniel	Colorado, Bldr
Stanford U	Kim, Sunhyuk	S California, U of
SUNY, Bngmtn	Blasi, Gerald	SUNY, Brockprt
SUNY, Bngmtn	Camobreco, John	New Hmpshire, U of
SUNY, Bngmtn	Cohen, Frank	SUNY, Bngmtn
SUNY, Bngmtn	Davenport, Christian	Colorado, Bldr
SUNY, Bngmtn	Goldman, Frances	SUNY, Bngmtn
SUNY, Bngmtn	Quainoo, Samuel	E Strassburg-GER
SUNY, Bngmtn	Senese, Paul	Vanderbilt U
SUNY, Bngmtn	Shi, Yuhang	E Carolina U
SUNY, Buffalo	Barreto, Amilcar	Northeastern U
SUNY, Stny Brk	Serra, George	Bridgewater S
SUNY, Stny Brk	Stenner, Karen	Duke U
Tennessee, Knox	Stefanovic, Dragan	Appalachian S
Texas A&M	Andrade, Pydia	N Texas, U of
Texas, Austin	Bailey, Michael	SW Texas S U
Texas, Austin	Dorussen, H.	Trondheim-NORW
Texas, Austin	Frensley, Nathalie	Wichita S U
Texas, Austin	Morris, John	Connecticut, U of
Texas Tech	Farmer, Brian	Lubbock Chrstn
Trinity C (CT)	Reddy, Movindri	Occidental C
Tulane U	Turner, Brian	Randolph-Macon
UC, Berkeley	Cohen, Shari	Wellesley C
UC, Berkeley	Csajko, Karen	Winona S U
UC, Berkeley	Darst, Robert	Oregon, U of
UC, Berkeley	Dawson, Jane	Oregon, U of
UC, Berkeley	Diamant, Neil	Tel Aviv U-ISRL
UC, Berkeley	Doherty, Eileen	Case Western Res
UC, Berkeley	Hauptmann, Emily	W Michigan U
UC, Berkeley	Martel, James	Wellesley C
UC, Berkeley	McEnnerney, Dennis	New School
UC, Berkeley	Oliver, Eric	Princeton U
UC, Berkeley	Patashnik, Eric M.	Yale U
UC, Berkeley	Sil, Rudra	Penn, U of
UC, Berkeley	Teske, Nathan	Miami, U of
UC, Berkeley	Verges, Francoise	Sussex-UK
UC, Berkeley	Wedeen, Lisa	Wesleyan U
UC, Berkeley	Wright, Teresa	Cal S U
UC, Los Angeles	Quinn, John	Truman S U
UC, Los Angeles	Topper, Keith	S Carolina, Clm
UC, San Diego	Sposito, Frank	Chicago, U of
Union Inst	Paitakes, John	Seton Hall U
Virginia, U of	Dougherty, Beth	Beloit C
W Michigan U	Liggett, Barbara	W Michigan U
W Virginia, U of	Patten, Joseph	Buena Vista U
Washington & Lee	Rugeley, Edward	Wheeling Jesuit
Washington S U	Maule, Linda	Indiana S U
Washington, U of	Banerjee, Sikata	Lethbridge-CAN
Washington, U of	Nixon, David	Georgia S U
Washington, U of	Singleton, Sara Gail	Tulane U
Wayne S U	Guerrieri, Mark	Michigan, Drbrn
Wisconsn, Madsn	Beck, Linda J.	Barnard C
Wisconsn, Madsn	Cohen, Edward	Westminster (PA)
Wisconsn, Madsn	Conanat, James K.	George Mason U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Giaimo, Susan	MIT
Wisconsn, Madsn	Murphy, Patrick	SanFrancisco,Uof
Wisconsn, Milw	Keiser, Lael	Missouri, Clmb
Wyoming, U of	Heo, Uk	Wisconsn, Milw
Yale U	Ely, Robin	Columbia U
Yale U	Smith, R. Drew	Butler U
Yale U	Suarez-Lasa, Sandra	Temple U
CAN-[illegible]e	Malaquias, Assis	St Lawrence U
CAN-Toronto	Frost, Bryan-Paul	SW Louisiana
CAN-York	Carbert, Louise	Dalhousie -CAN
ITL-European	Urbinati, Nadia	Columbia U
UK-Cambridge	DeSousa, Norberto	Dartmouth C
UK-Oxford	King, Charles	Georgetown U
UK-Oxford	Muirhead, J. Russell	Williams C
UK-University C	Arneil, Barbara	Br Columbia-CAN
Case Western Res	Luo, Dasen	Indiana U of PA
Case Western Res	Meliska, Charles	S Indiana, U of
Catholic U	Nestor, Paul	Mass, Boston
Chicago, U of	Mix, Kelly Sue	Indiana, Blmngtn
Cincinnati, U of	Basso, Michael	Tulsa, U of
Clark U	Dillon, James	Holy Cross, C of
Clark U	Herrenkohl, Leslie	Washington,U of
Clark U	Kanner, Bonnie G.	Merrimac C
Colorado S U	Harvey, Mark	N Carolina, U of
Colorado, U of	Bartsch, Robert	Texas, Permian
Colorado, U of	Vik, Peter	Idaho S U
Columbia U	Amsel, Eric	Weber S C
Columbia U	Esgalhado, Barbara	Duquesne U
Columbia U	Shoda, Yuichi	Washington, U of
Connecticut, U of	Chu, Ling-Chuan	SUNY, Oswego
Cornell U	Beale, James	Grand Valley S
Cornell U	Hayes, Andrew	New England, U of
Cornell U	Zeifman, Debra	Vassar C
CUNY	Addelston, Judi	Rollins C
CUNY	Beach, III, King D.	Michigan S U
CUNY	Drucker, Philip Martin	St John's U
CUNY	Gooler, Laura Ellen	Claremont Grad
CUNY	Ticke, Lynne Arlene	Rutgers U
Delaware, U of	Abe, JoAnn	S Connecticut
Denver, U of	Weimgreslague, Ella	Mary, U of
Drew U	Peters, Ralph	Concordia C (NY)
Duke U	Covey, Ellen	Washington, U of
Duke U	Dunsmore, Julie	Hamilton C
Duke U	Grant, Robert	Indiana S U
Duke U	Newman, Elana	Tulsa, U of
Duquesne U	Dodson, Eric	W Virginia S C
Emory U	Carton, John	Beloit C
Emory U	Cunningham, Michael	Tulane U
Florida Atlantic U	Eastman, Kathleen	N Arizona U
Florida Intl U	Franco, Nathalie	Rollins C
Florida, U of	Calvert, Patricia	Rhodes C
Florida, U of	Holmes, Heather	SE Louisiana U
Florida, U of	Pitts, Raymond	N Carolina, Wlm
Florida, U of	Welch-Ross, Melissa	Georgia S U
Fordham U	Dunsmore, Beryl	Concordia U
Fordham U	O'Kane, Jeannine	Immaculata C
Fort Hays S U	Shepherd-Adams, Cheryl	Fort Hays S U
Fuller Theol Sem	Anguiano, Susan	Chapman U
Fuller Theol Sem	Strawn, Brad	Pt Loma Nazrn
Georgia, U of	Laygo, Ranilo	NW Missouri S
Georgia, U of	Wright, Lester	W Michigan U
Harvard U	Hart, Allen	Amherst C
Harvard U	Kirschner, Suzanne	Holy Cross, C of
Harvard U	Lamb, Sharon	St Michael's C

PSYCHOLOGY

Arizona S U	Curran, Patrick J.	Duke U
Arizona S U	Green, Beth	Portland S U
Arizona S U	Lecci, Len	N Carolina, Wlm
Arizona S U	Lengua, Liliana	Washington, U of
Arizona S U	Schaller, Mark	Br Columbia-CAN
Arkansas, U of	Galupo, Marlene	Towson S U
Ball S U	Broderick, Dan	Ball S U
Ball S U	Wickes, Kevin	Taylor U
Ball S U	Winsted, Donald	LeTourneau U
Biola U	Entwistle, David N.	Malone C
Boston U	Bufka, Lynn	Boston U
Boston U	Galli, Rachel	Kenyon C
Cal Sch Prof Psych	Fernando, April	Holy Names C
Carnegie Mellon	Blessing, Stephen	Florida, Gnsvl
Carnegie Mellon	Munakata, Yuki	Denver, U of
Carnegie Mellon	Zemel, Rich	Arizona, Tucson

AAUP

❑ Defender of academic freedom

❑ Guardian of faculty tenure

❑ Advocate for shared governance

Faculty are under attack on many fronts. Boards and state legislature are calling for weakening of tenure through establishment of punitive post-tenure reviews. Full-time lines disappear as part-time appointments explode. New Ph.D's must work on the margins of the profession before finding tenure-track jobs. As their achievements in teaching and research are diminished, many professors are silent. More than 43% of all faculty members are part-time.

What can you do?

Join the AAUP and make your voice heard.

❑ Yes, I would like to join the AAUP and make a difference on my campus. Please send membership information to:

Name

Address

Institution

Telephone/e-mail

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

(800) 424-2973 • 1012 14TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON D.C. 20005

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUNIOR HIRINGS, BY DISCIPLINE AND GRADUATE TRAINING

TRAINED BY	NAME	HIRED BY
Harvard U	Marsolek, Chad	Minnsota,TwnC
Hawaii, U of	Wilson, William G.	Duke U
Hofstra U	Hynes, Robert	Limestone C
Howard U	Levermore, M.	Palm Beach Atlantic
Illinois, Chicago	Hopmeyer, Andrea	Occidental C
Illinois, U of	Ahn, Woo-Kyoung	Yale U
Illinois, U of	Barton, Richard	W Georgia C
Illinois, U of	Scott, Walter	Miami, U of
Illinois, Urbana	Davis, Anita	Rhodes C
Illinois, Urbana	Fabiani, Monica	Missouri, Clmb
Illinois, Urbana	Gratton, Gabriele	Missouri, Clmb
Illinois, Urbana	Parker, Jeffrey	Penn S U
Illinois, Urbana	Zickar, Michael	Bowling Green S
Indiana U	Levine, Gary	Albright C
Indiana U	McDonald, Hugh	Bates C
Indiana U	Vincent, Mark	Augustana C (IL)
Iowa S U	Smith, Gabie	Frostburg S U
Iowa S U	Swiater, Mary Ann	Lafayette C
Iowa, U of	McDowell, Bradley	Augustana C (IL)
Iowa, U of	Ones, Deniz	Minnsota,TwnC
Iowa, U of	Prieto, Loerto	Oklahoma, U of
Johns Hopkins	Johnson, Douglas	Colgate U
Johns Hopkins	Mordkoff, J. Toby	Penn S U
Kansas, U of	Burris, Christopher	Christian Bros
Kent S U	Chambers, Karen	Gettysburg C
Kent S U	Neuhoff, John	Lafayette C
Kent S U	Tryon, Georgiana	CUNY, GradCntr
Kent S U	VanMeter, Rhonda	NW Missouri S
Kentucky, U of	Crawford, Cynthia	Cal S, SnBrndno
Kentucky, U of	Dose, John	St Norbert C
Kentucky, U of	McKenzie, Karyn	Georgetown C
Liberty U	Sale, Gene	Liberty U
Louisville, U of	Druen, Perri	York C of PA
Loyola, Chicago	Abell, Steven	Detroit, U of
Loyola, Chicago	Browning, Kimberly	Detroit Mercy
Loyola, Chicago	Dell'Angela, Kim	Loyola, Chicago
Loyola, Chicago	Frazier, Julie	Purdue U
Loyola, Chicago	Helford, Michael	DePaul U
Loyola, Chicago	Meyer, Greg	Alaska, U of
Loyola, Chicago	Nestor, Thomas	St. John's Sem
Loyola, Chicago	Njus, David	Winona S U
Maryland, CollPk	Bell, Martha Ann	Virginia Tech
Maryland, U of	Fyock, Jr., John	Dickinson C
Maryland, U of	Wade, Jade	Fordham U
Maryland, U of	Witt, Diane	SUNY, Bngmtn
Mass, Amherst	Stevens, Laura	Bates C
Mass, U of	Kennison, Sheila	Oklahoma, U of
McGill U	Ruggiero, Karen	Harvard U
Memphis, U of	Townsend, Bill	Rhodes C
Miami, U of	Daugherty, Timothy	Valparaiso U
Michigan S U	Campbell, Rebecca	Illinois, Chicago
Michigan S U	Cortina, Jose Manuel	George Mason U
Michigan S U	Eberhard, Kathleen	Notre Dame, U of
Michigan S U	Fastenau, Philip	IndianaPurdu,Ind
Michigan S U	Gully, Stanely M.	George Mason U
Michigan S U	Hill, Nancy E.	Duke U
Michigan S U	Landis, Ronald S.	Tulane U
Michigan S U	Meyers, Steven	Roosevelt U
Michigan S U	Sheppard, Lori	Appalachian S
Michigan, U of	Acker, Michele	Wittenberg U
Michigan, U of	Fleeson, William	Wake Forest U
Michigan, U of	Kessler, Jane A.	Detroit Mercy
Michigan, U of	Landman, Janet	Babson C
Michigan, U of	Leach, Coflin	Swarthmore C
Michigan, U of	Price, Paul	Cal S, Fresno
Minnesota, U of	Jewett, David	Barat C
Minnesota, U of	Regan, Pamela	Cal S, LosAngls
Minnesota, U of	Scott, Britain	St Thomas, U of
Mississippi, U of	Grieve, Frederick	Austin Peay S
Mississippi, U of	Gustafson, Scott	S Dakota, U of
Mississippi, U of	McGrath, Melanie L.	Tulane U
Missouri, Clmb	Anderson, Kathryn	Our Lady Lake
Missouri, StL	Highhouse, Scott	Bowling Green S
Missouri, U of	Hendricks, Frederica	Austin Peay S
MIT	Chun, Marvin Myungwoo	Yale U
MIT	Xu, Fei	Northeastern U
Montana, U of	Karkowski, Andrea M.	Denison U
N Carolina, ChpH	Arriaga, Ximena	Claremont Grad
N Carolina, ChpH	Burwell, Rebecca W.	Brown U
N Carolina, ChpH	Gonzales-Vallego, Claudia	Ohio U
N Carolina, Grns	Bondurant, Barrie	Lyon C
N Carolina, Grns	McCandies, Terry	Wheaton C (MA)
N Carolina, U of	Burwell, Rebecca	Boston U
N Carolina, U of	Eby, Lillian T.	Georgia, U of
N Dakota, U of	Jensen, Heidi	Thomas More C
N/A	Abwender, David	SUNY, Brckprt
N/A	Berent, Iris	Florida Atlantic
N/A	Caraway, Jean S.	S Dakota, U of
N/A	Ogden, Nancy	Mt Royal C-CAN
N/A	Rosselli, Monica	Florida Atlantic
Nebraska, Lncn	Penn, David	LSU, BatnRoug
Nebraska, U of	Thorn, George	Boston U
New Hmpshire, U of	Hakala, Christopher	Lycoming C
New Hmpshire, U of	Hammond, Billy	Arizona S West
New Hmpshire, U of	Rizzella, Michelle	Hobart/WmSmth
New York U	Lu, Zhong-Lin	S California, U of
Northeastern U	Schirillo, James A.	Wake Forest U
Notre Dame, U of	Hudson, Bryan A.	Indianapolis, U of
Notre Dame, U of	Nath, Pamela	Bluffton C
Ohio S U	Brannun, Laura	Oklahoma, U of
Ohio S U	Eberly, Mary B.	Oakland U
Ohio S U	Gardner, Wendi	Northwestern U
Ohio S U	Meyer, Dinah	Ohio S, Marion
Ohio S U	Tigner, Robert	Truman S U
Ohio U	Harasty, Amy	Connecticut, U of
Ohio U	Kvaal, Steven	Roosevelt U
Oklahoma, U of	Lackey, James	SW Oklahoma S
Oklahoma, U of	Swickert, Rhonda J.	Charleston, C of
Oregon S U	Ponzetti, James	W Illinois U
Oregon, U of	Dehle, Crystal	Idaho S U
Oregon, U of	Jennings, Peggy	Wyoming, U of
Penn S U	Conte, Jeffrey	LSU, BatnRoug
Penn S U	Elliott, Teresa	American U
Penn S U	Goodwin, Paige	W Illinois U
Penn S U	Roemer, Lisabeth	Mass, Boston
Penn S U	Tesluk, Paul E.	Tulane U
Penn, U of	Chapman, Gretchen	Rutgers, NBruns
Penn, U of	Robbins, Steven	Beaver C
Pittsburgh, U of	Marsh, David	Pittsburgh, Bradford
Princeton U	Multhaup, Kristi	Davidson C
Purdue U	Adams, Paul	Fort Hays S U
Purdue U	Burgy, Lean	Cornell College
Purdue U	Edmondson, Christine	Cal S, Fresno
Rochester, U of	Knee, Clifford	Houston, U of
Rochester, U of	Murphy, Walter	Lenoir-Rhyne C
Rochester, U of	Spivey-Knowlton, Michael	Cornell U
Rochester, U of	Straub, Kathleen	Villa Julie C
Rutgers U	Kalbaugh, Patricia	S Connecticut
S Cal, U of	Brennan, Patricia	Emory U
S Cal, U of	Long, Jeffrey	St John's U
S Cal, U of	Scarpa, Angela	Georgia, U of
S Cal, U of	Weisman, Amy	Mass, Boston
S Carolina, U of	Barakat, Lamia	Drexel U
S Carolina, U of	Bell-Hundemer, N.	Citadel, Military C
S Carolina, U of	Conway, Andrew	Illinois, Chicago
S Carolina, U of	Fancett Pagels, Carrie	Valdosta S C
S Carolina, U of	LaPointe, Linda B.	Winthrop C
S Illinois U	Byravan, Anupama	Fordham U
S Methodist U	Dickens, Charles	Biola U
St Louis U	Nicks, Sandra	Christian Bros
Stanford U	Engle, Stephen	UC, Los Angeles
Stanford U	Kelley, Colleen	Florida S U
Stanford U	Lillard, Angeline	Virginia, U of
Stanford U	Locke, Kenneth	Idaho, U of
SUNY	Dusek, Jeffrey	Boston U
SUNY, Albany	Hosoda, Megumi	Pace, WhitePl
SUNY, Albany	McCall, Maureen	Louisville, U of
SUNY, Albany	Mistretta, Jennifer	Youngstown S
SUNY, Bngmtn	Anastasi, Jeffrey	Francis Marion U
SUNY, Bngmtn	Bohemier, Gregory	Culver-Stockton C
SUNY, Bngmtn	Briihl, Deborah	Valdosta S C
SUNY, Bngmtn	Hall, Michael	Washington, U of
SUNY, Bngmtn	Stewart, Paul	SUNY, Oswego
SUNY, Buffalo	Emer, Denise	St Bonaventure
SUNY, Buffalo	Reed, Sheila	N Texas, U of
SUNY, Buffalo	Zebb, Barbara	Texas Tech
SUNY, Stny Brk	Burns, Lawrence	Grand Valley S
SUNY, Stny Brk	Eshun, Sussie	E Stroudsburg PA
SUNY, Stny Brk	Newman, Michelle	Penn S U
SUNY, Stny Brk	Pridal, Cathryn	Westminster C
SUNY, Stny Brk	Zevenbergen, Andrea	N Dakota, U of
Syracuse U	Johnson, Jean	Utica C (Syracuse)
Temple U	Rabin, Beth E.	Immaculata C
Tennessee, Knox	Thomas, Julie	Youngstown S
Tennessee, U of	Couch, Laurie	Fort Hays S U
Texas A&M	Gonzalez, Cynthia	Our Lady Lake
Texas A&M	Olivares, Orlando	Bridgewater S
Texas, Austin	Dempsey, Margaret T.	Tulane U
Texas, Austin	Jones, Theresa	Washington, U of
Texas, Austin	Morris, Kathryn	Butler U
Texas Christian	Schneider, Laura	Texas Weslyn
Texas, U of	Hahn, Lance	Penn S U
Tulane U	Overstreet, Stacy	Tulane U
UC, Berkeley	Joseph, Julian	Nevada, Reno
UC, Berkeley	Nigg, Joel T.	Michigan S U
UC, Davis	Schultz, Todd	Pacific U
UC, Los Angeles	Chun, Kevin	SanFrancisco,Uof
UC, Los Angeles	Dana, Edward	Chapman U
UC, Los Angeles	Gould, Elizabeth	Princeton U
UC, Los Angeles	Kim, Jeansok John	Yale U
UC, Los Angeles	Rorty-Greenfield, M.	ClaremntMcKenna
UC, Los Angeles	Ullman, Jodie	Cal S, SnBrndno
UC, Los Angeles	Wayment, Heidi	N Arizona U
UC, Riverside	Colwell, Catherine	Alaska Pacific
UC, Riverside	Costello, Michael	Grand Valley S
UC, Riverside	Johnson, James	Florida S U
UC, Riverside	Martin, Leslie	La Sierra U
UC, San Diego	Moore, Cathleen	Penn S U
UC, San Diego	Preston, Ray A.	Charleston, C of
UC, San Diego	Ryan, Lee	Arizona, Tucson
Union Institute	Bewley, Anne	Colby-Sawyer C
US International U	Moriarty, Anna	Springfield C
Utah, U of	Williams, Paula	Loyola, Chicago
Vanderbilt U	Anderson, Timothy	Ohio U
Vanderbilt U	Halpern, Leslie	SUNY, Albany
Vanderbilt U	Kurtz, John E.	Villanova U
Vanderbilt U	Shirley, Mariela	N Carolina, Wlm
Vanderbilt U	Yu, Karen	South, U of the
Vermont, U of	Brooks, Douglas	Cal S, Fresno
Virginia Cmnwlth	Bowers, Bonita	S Indiana, U of
Virginia Prof Psyc	Brown, Timothy	Boston U
Virginia Tech	Curtin, Lisa	Appalachian S
Virginia, U of	Boker, Steven	Notre Dame, U of
Virginia, U of	Britner, Preston	Smith C
Virginia, U of	LaFleur, Suzanne	Smith C
W Virginia, U of	Breitenstein, Joseph	Luther C
Washington S U	Gargano, Gary	St Joseph's (PA)
Washington U	Goldstein, Miriam	Gustavus Adolph
Washington, U of	Cordova, James	Illinois, Urbana
Wayne S U	Owens, Chiarina	Michigan, Drbrn
Wiscnsn, Madsn	Friedman, Elliot M.	Williams C
Wiscnsn, Madsn	Heidenreich, Susan	SanFrancisco,Uof
Wiscnsn, Madsn	McKinley, Nita	Bates C
Wiscnsn, Madsn	Spiegel, David	Boston U
Wiscnsn, U of	Deppe, Roberta	Oglethorpe U
Wiscnsn, U of	O'Donnell, Sean	Washington, U of
CAN-Br Colombia	Wood , Emma	Boston U
CAN-Br Columbia	Fouladi, Rachel T.	Texas, Austin
CAN-Carleton	Foster, Mindi	N Dakota, U of
CAN-Concordia	Graham, Susan	Calgary-CAN
CAN-McGill	Aube, Jennifer	Rochester, U of
CAN-Toronto	Hamann, Stephen	Emory U
CAN-Toronto	Shaw, Raymond	Merrimack C
CAN-Toronto	Vinden, Penelope	Clark U
CAN-W Ontario	Galea, Liisa	Br Columbia-CAN
CAN-W Ontario	Tett, Robert	Wright S U
CAN-Waterloo	Barrett, Lisa	Boston C
CAN-Waterloo	Davidson, Karina	Alabama, U of
CAN-Waterloo	MacDonald, Tara	Lethbridge-CAN
FRN-Bordeaux	Cho, Yoon	Boston U
GER-Marburg	Hofman, Stephan	Boston U
NETH-Leiden	Li, Ping	Richmond, U of
UK-Leicester	Mate-Kole, C.	Cntrl Connecticut
UK-Sussex	Kelley, Micahel	Liberty U

RELIGION

Boston C	Schutz, Cornelia	St Michael's C
Boston U	Scirghi, Thomas	Fordham U
Boston U	Staley, Ronald	Boston U
Brandeis U	Zank, Michael	Boston U
Brite Divinity Schl	Cartwright, David	Jarvis Christian C
Brown U	Clausing, Kimberly	Reed C
Brown U	Foat, Michael	Reed C
Catholic U	McDonald, Margaret S.	Immaculata C
Catholic U	Regan, Jane	Boston C
Catholic U	Shelley, Thomas	Fordham U
Catholic U	Soule, W. Beckey	Oxford-UK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUNIOR HIRINGS, BY DISCIPLINE AND GRADUATE TRAINING

TRAINED BY	NAME	HIRED BY
Chicago, U of	Britt, Brian	Virginia Tech
Chicago, U of	Patton, Laurie	Emory U
Chicago, U of	Prentiss, Karen	Drew U
Chicago, U of	Raj, Selva	Albion C
Chicago, U of	Simonaitis, Susan	Fordham U
Chicago, U of	Sweek, Joel	Georgetown U
Columbia U	Todd, Jesse	Colgate U
Cornell U	Johnson, Paul	Missouri, Clmb
Cornell U	Johnson, Scott	Gettysburg C
Cornell U	Noegel, Scott	Rice U
Dallas, U of	Frank, Therese	Dallas, U of
Denver, U of	Brooks, James	BethuneCookmn
Drew U	Kaltner, John	Rhodes C
Duke U	Cartwright, Michael	Indianapolis, U of
Duke U	Gravett, Sandra	Appalachian S
Duke U	Powery, Emerson	Lee C
Duke U	Udoh, Fabian	Hobart/WmSmth
Duquesne U	Detisch, Scott	Gannon U
Duquesne U	Magnusen, Carmina	Allentown C
Duquesne U	McCormaick, John	Kansas Newman C
Duquesne U	Mueller, Joan	Creighton U
Duquesne U	Tkacik, Michael	Flagler C
Emory U	Gathje, Peter	Christian Bros
Emory U	Hill, Harvey	Berry C
Emory U	Linafelt, Tod A.	Georgetown U
Emory U	Morrill, Bruce	Boston C
Emory U	Wiggins, Daphne	Texas Christian
Fordham U	Hoffman, Coleen	St Peter's C
Grad Theol Sem	Batstone, Davic	SanFrancisco,Uof
Grad Theol Sem	Grimsrud, Theodore	E Mennonite C
Harvard U	McNally, Michael	Texas Christian
Harvard U	Nguyen, Cuong Tu	George Mason U
Harvard U	Shapiro, Marc	Scranton, U of
Harvard U	Stoltzfus, Philip	Bethel C (MN)
Harvard U	Vanderhooft, David	Boston C
Harvard U	Walsh, Carey	Rhodes C
Illinois, Urbana	Lekan, Todd	Muskingum C
Iowa, U of	Johnson, Christopher	Buena Vista U
Loyola, Chicago	Clark, Peter	St Joseph's (PA)
Marquette U	Shippee, Steven	St Thomas, U of
Marquette U	Wennemann, Daryl	Fontbonne C
Marquette U	White, Richard	Benedictine C
Master's Seminary	Bolen, Todd	Master's C & Sem
Michigan, U of	Cole, Alan	Lewis & Clark C
N/A	Jensen, Debra	Mt Royal C-CAN
Notre Dame, U of	Schlabach, Gerald	Bluffton C
Penn S U	Rock, John	Wheeling Jesuit
Penn, U of	Boucher, Daniel	Franklin Marshall
Penn, U of	Pinzine, Jane Marie	Grinnell C
Princeton Theol Sem	Lambert, Lake	Wartburg C
S Methodist U	Ilesanmi, Simeon	Wake Forest U
S Methodist U	Thompson, Richard P.	Olivet C
Stanford U	Adamek, Wendi	Iowa, U of
Stanford U	Csikentmihalyi, Mark	Davidson C
Stanford U	Unno, Mark	Carleton C
SW Baptist Sem	Keown, Gerald	Gardner-Webb C
SW Baptist Sem	Lyle, Kenneth	Bluefield S C
Syracuse U	Glass, N. Robert	St Olaf C
Temple U	Lusthaus, Dan	Florida S U
Temple U	Varner, William	Master's C & Sem
UC, Berkeley	Burgaleta, Claudio	St Peter's C
UC, Berkeley	Hayes, Christine	Yale U
UC, Berkeley	Kitts, Margo	Merrimack C
Union Theolog Sem	Grangaard, Blake	Heidelberg C
Vanderbilt U	Appolis, Keith	Fisk U
Vanderbilt U	Fehribach, Adeline	Spalding U
Vanderbilt U	Griffin, Horace	Missouri, Clmb
Vanderbilt U	Pacwa, Mitchell	Dallas, U of
Virginia, U of	Johnson, Maria	Scranton, U of
Virginia, U of	Jones, Charles B.	Catholic U
Virginia, U of	Layton, Richard	Illinois, Urbana
Virginia, U of	Randels, George	Pacific, U of the
Virigina, U of	Mongoven, Ann M.	Indiana, Blmngtn
Western Theol Sem	Deffenbaugh, Daniel	Maryville (TN)
Wisconsn, Madsn	Pryds, Darlene	Virginia Tech
Yale U	Bashir, Shahzad	Holy Cross, C of
Yale U	Gordon, Lewis R.	Brown U
Yale U	Patton, Connine	St Thomas, U of
Yale U	Thompson, Jennifer	Swarthmore C
CAN-McGill	Ressor, Rachel	Bluffton C
ITL-Augustinianum	Doyle, Daniel	Villanova U
ITL-Gregorian	Kopfensteiner, Thomas	Fordham U
ITL-Gregorian	Pastizzo, Michael R.	Canisius C
ITL-Italian Ministry	Rambelli, Fabio	Williams C
ITL-Pontifical	Putti, Joseph	Westminster (PA)
UK-London, U of	Haq, Syed Nomanul	Rutgers, NBruns
UK-London, U of	Takim, Liyakat	Vanderbilt U
UK-Oxford	Daley, Brian	Notre Dame, U of
UK-University C	Holland, Francis	St John's U

RUSSIAN/SLAVIC LANGS & LITS

Brown U	Danaher, David	Denver, U of
Chicago, U of	Sternstein, Malynne	Chicago, U of
Columbia U	Fink, Hilary	Yale U
Columbia U	Wanner, Adrian	Penn S U
Cornell U	Waite, Sarah T.	Rochester, U of
Harvard U	Buckler, Julie	Harvard U
Harvard U	Tolczyk, Dariusz	Virginia, U of
Michigan, U of	Evans-Romaine, Karen	Ohio U
Michigan, U of	Milman, Nyusya	Indiana, Blmngtn
Penn, U of	Chernetsky, Vitaly	Columbia U
Wisconsn, U of	Matveyev, Rebecca	Lawrence U
Yale U	Shrayer, Maxim	Boston C
CIS-Acad of Science	Pichugin, Valentina	Florida S U

SOCIOLOGY/CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Addams Schl Soc Wk	Swanson, Lara	W Illinois U
Alabama, Brmng	Cheurpakobkit, Sutham	Texas, Permian
Alabama, Tscls	Woodruff, Linda	SE Louisiana U
Alabama, U of	Bryant, carolyn	Mississippi S
Alabama, U of	Ross, Mary	MissippiValley
American U	Kalof, Linda	George Mason U
American U	Pryor, Douglas	Towson S U
Arizona S U	Cameron, Kathleen	Arizona S West
Arizona S U	Goldschmidt, Jona	Loyola, Chicago
Arizona, U of	Hope, Trina	Oklahoma, U of
Arizona, U of	Markowitz, Linda	S Illinois, Edwrds
Boston U	Swartz, David	Boston U
Bowling Green S	Backer, Paul	Morehead S U
Bowling Green S	Fuentes, Angel	Texas Christian
Bowling Green S	Swinford, Steven	Montana S U
Bowling Green S	Yang, Renxin	N Michigan U
Brandeis U	Wegar, Katarina	Old Dominion U
Brandeis U	Williams, Johnny	Trinity C (CT)
Brown U	Hunter, Lori M.	Utah S U
Brown U	Pingle, Vibha	Rutgers, Newark
Brown U	Sassler, Sharon	Wellesley C
C Michigan U	Goering, Marilyn	Madonna C
Chicago, U of	Aponte, Robert	IndianaPurdu,Ind
Chicago, U of	Chambler, Meale	W Michigan U
Chicago, U of	Hao, Lingxin	Johns Hopkins
Chicago, U of	Kao, Grace	Penn, U of
Chicago, U of	May, Reuben	Georgia, U of
Chicago, U of	Sohrabi, Nader	Iowa, U of
Cincinnati, U of	Haas, Frank	Cal S, Bakersfld
Cincinnati, U of	Moon, Melissa	E Tennessee S
Colorado, U of	Deflem, Mathieu	Kenyon C
Colorado, U of	Koester, Stephen	Missouri, KansC
Cornell U	Lee, Marlene	LSU, BatnRoug
Cornell U	Smith, Deborah	Missouri, KansC
Cornell U	Togunde, Dimeji	Albion C
Cornell U	van Beek, Martijn	Aarhus-DEN
Cornell U	Ver Beek, Kurt	Calvin C
Cornell U	Wolfer, Loreen	Scranton, U of
CUNY	Adams, Jeanne Ann	SUNY
CUNY	Blake-Steele, Tina	Georgia Southern
CUNY	Dalmadge, Heather	Roosevelt U
CUNY	Duncombe, Stephen Ross	SUNY
CUNY	Haynes, Bruce Daniel	Yale U
CUNY	Lubrano, Annteresa Fiore	CUNY
CUNY	McLaughlin, Neil	McMaster -CAN
Delaware, U of	Linn, John	Gustavus Adolph
Duke U	Pieratt, Carey	Wittenberg U
Emory U	Hewitt, Cynthia	Georgia, U of
Emory U	LaFountain, Sheila	W Georgia C
Emory U	Stone, Sandra	W Georgia C
Florida S U	Breedlove, William	Charleston, C of
Florida S U	Bufkin, Jana	NE Louisiana U
Florida S U	Ho, Taiping	Ball S U
Florida S U	Hogue, Mark	N Alabama, U of
Florida S U	Knapp, Stan	Brigham Young U
Florida S U	Powell, Marlene	N Carolina, Pmbrk
Florida S U	Robinson, Debbie	Valdosta S U
Florida S U	Schafer, Edward	Mercer U
Florida S U	Sittig, Jeralynn	Miami U, Oxford
Florida S U	Stombler, Mindy	Texas Tech
Florida, U of	Hodge, Michael	Georgia, U of
Harvard U	Macy, Michael	Cornell U
Harvard U	Tilly, Charles	Columbia U
Harvard U	Warren, Mark	Fordham U
Hawaii, U of	Chang, Deanna	Indiana U of PA
Illinois, U of	McCammon, Lucy	Moravian C
Illinois, U of	O'Brien, Gerald	W Illinois U
Illinois, Urbana	Woodrow-Lafield, Karen	Mississippi S
Indiana U	Buchmann, Claudia	Duke U
Indiana U	Buddenbaum, Katherine	Butler U
Indiana U	Croyle, Connie	Manchester C
Indiana U	Gunkel, Steven	Doane C
Indiana U	Hecht, Laura	Cal S, Bakersfld
Indiana U of PA	King , Tammy	Youngstown S U
Indiana U of PA	McSkimming, Michael	Monmoth C
Indiana U of PA	Okereafoezeke, Nonso	W Carolina U
Indiana U of PA	Payne, Brian	Old Dominion U
Iowa S U	Larsen, Naomi	Union U
Iowa, U of	Evans, Wayne	S Illinois U
Iowa, U of	Ko, Jongwook	Joongbu U-KOR
Johns Hopkins	Elliott, Marta	Nevada, Reno
Johns Hopkins	Itzigshon, Jose	Brown U
Kansas S U	Said, Ishmail	Luther C
Louisiana S U	Crudden, Adele	Mississippi S
Maryland, CollPk	Piquero, Alexis	Temple U
Maryland, CollPk	Sweet, Stephanie	Roger Williams U
Maryland, U of	Capowich, George	Idaho, U of
Maryland, U of	Tibbetts, Stephen	E Tennessee S
Mass, Amherst	Brush, Paula	W Michigan U
Mass, U of	Brenton, Barrett	St John's U
Mdl Tennessee	Sandifer, Jacquelyn	Lee C
Michigan S U	Cox, Stephen	Cntrl Connecticut
Michigan S U	Dohoney, JoMarie	Samford U
Michigan S U	Juska, Arunas	Nebraska, Oma
Michigan S U	Theado, Deborah	Beloit C
Michigan, U of	Delgado, Hector	UC, Irvine
Michigan, U of	Froehle, Mary	American U
Michigan, U of	Gezon, Lisa	W Georgia C
Michigan, U of	Kane, Emily	Bates C
Michigan, U of	Spencer, Elizabeth	Madonna C
Michigan, U of	Wang, Feng	UC, Irvine
Minnesota, U of	Sandifer, Margaret	St Thomas, U of
Mississippi, U of	Mallory, Stephen	S Mississippi, U of
Missouri, U of	Sun, Yongmin	Ohio S, Mnsfld
N Carolina, ChpH	Boyd, Robert	Mississippi S
N Carolina, ChpH	Curran, Sara	Princeton U
N Carolina, ChpH	Huang, Hui	Rowan C
N Carolina, U of	Giuffre, Katherine	Colorado C
N Carolina, U of	Owens, Chequita	Oklahoma, U of
N Carolina S U	Danaher, William F.	Charleston, C of
N Carolina S U	Parker, Karen	Florida, Gnsvl
N Texas, U of	Wang, Guan-Zhen	Russell Sage C
N/A	Zhang, Naihua	Florida Atlantic
Nebraska, Lncn	Riedmann, Agnes	Cal S, Stnslaus
Nevada, LasVegas	Miller, William	Ohio U
New Hmpshire, U of	Carmody, Dianne	Old Dominion U
New School U	Alario, Margarita	Illinois, Urbana
New School U	Shey, Thomas	Chapman U
Northeastern U	Hadjicostandi, Joanna	Texas, Permian
Northwestern U	Avalos-Bock, Lisa	Grinnell C
Northwestern U	Miller, Laura	UC, Los Angeles
Notre Dame, U of	Kiekbusch, Richard	Texas, Permian
Notre Dame, U of	Nyce, Lynda	Bluffton C
Ohio S U	Karpov, Vyacheslav	W Michigan U
Ohio S U	Keil, Jacqueline	Roanoke C
Ohio S U	Miller, Jody	Missouri, St L
Ohio S U	Obligacion, Freddie	W New England
Ohio S U	Schock, Kurt	Rutgers, Newark
Oklahoma S U	Guan, Jan	Phillips U
Penn S U	Meyer, Bernard	Pittsburgh, Bradford
Penn, U of	Campbell, Cameron	UC, Los Angeles
Pittsburgh, U of	Korol, Darla	Wisconsn, StevPt
Pittsburgh, U of	Shalin, Tracey	Wright S U
Pittsburgh, U of	Tomlinson, Virginia M.	Westminster (PA)
Princeton U	Boychuk, Terry	Macalester C
Princeton U	Clydesdale, Timothy	Coll of New Jersey
Princeton U	Strickler, Jennifer	Vermont, U of
Purdue U	Boguinil, David	Wright S U
Rutgers U	Kersting, Robert	Westfield S C
Rutgers U	Pisano-Robertiello, Gina	Seton Hall U
S Cal, U of	Mills, Terry	Florida, Gnsvl
S Carolina, U of	Garrison, Jean	Boston U

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUNIOR HIRINGS, BY DISCIPLINE AND GRADUATE TRAINING

TRAINED BY	NAME	HIRED BY
S Dakota S U	Norman, J. Mark	Winona S U
S Mississippi, U of	Payne, Thomas E.	S Mississippi, U of
Sam Houston S	Alarid, Leanne	Missouri, KansC
Sam Houston S	Gay, Bruce	Texas, Arlington
Sam Houston S	Long, Lydia	Indiana S U
St Thomas, U of	Dachelet, Helen	Winona S U
Stanford U	Boyle, Elizbeth Heger	Minnsota,TwnC
Stanford U	Chang, Patricia	Notre Dame, U of
SUNY, Albany	Dorne, Clifford	SW Louisiana
SUNY, Albany	McNulty, Thomas	Georgia, U of
SUNY, Albany	Robert, Pamela	Roosevelt U
SUNY, Bngmtn	Derlugiuan, Georgi M.	Northwestern U
SUNY, Stny Brk	Phelan, Jo	S California, U of
Syracuse U	Fuller, Abigail	Manchester C
Syracuse U	Park, Byeong-Chul	Texas, Arlington
Temple U	Ozeyegin, Gul	William & Mary
Tennessee, U of	Gibson, Amy	Maryville (TN)
Tennessee, U of	Hubbard, Ronald	Benedictine C
Tennessee, U of	Smith, Dani	Fisk U
Texas A&M	Hartman, Mark	Arkansas, LtlRk
Texas, Austin	Gill, Elizabeth	RandlphMacon
Texas, Austin	Motter, Jon	Charleston, C of
Texas, Austin	Phillips, Cynthia	Our Lady Lake
Texas, Austin	Pittman-Munke, M.	SE Louisiana U
Texas, Austin	Sharp, Susan	Oklahoma, U of
Texas, U of	Steele, Tracey	Wright S U
Tulane U	Dalton, Terrilee A.	Utah S U
UC, Berkeley	Arum, Richard	Arizona, Tucson
UC, Berkeley	Carroll, Leah	St Lawrence U
UC, Berkeley	Massolo, Maria	Allegheny C
UC, Berkeley	Torpey, John	UC, Irvine
UC, Davis	Lewis, Tammy L.	Denison U
UC, Irvine	Grant, Diana	Cal S, Stnslaus
UC, Irvine	Parson, Deborah	Cal S, SnBrndno
UC, Irvine	Vogel, Brenda	Cal S, Bakersfld
UC, Irvine	Young, Karen	Chapman U
UC, Los Angeles	Apodaca, Paul	Chapman U
UC, Los Angeles	Budros, Art	McMaster -CAN
UC, Los Angeles	Chen, Sheying	CUNY, StatIsl
UC, Los Angeles	Townsley, Eleanor	Mt Holyoke C
UC, Los Angeles	Zamudio, Margaret	Colorado, Bldr
UC, Los Angeles	Bienenstock, Elsia J.	Stanford U
UC, Riverside	Lee, Cheoleon	Coll of New Jersey
UC, Riverside	Li, Jie-Li	Ohio U
UC, Riverside	Priest, Ronda	S Indiana, U of
UC, Santa Barbara	King, Neal	Belmont U
UC, Santa Cruz	Hartigan, John	Knox C
UC, Santa Cruz	Rosga, AnnJanette	Knox C
Vanderbilt U	Madriz, Esther	SanFrancisco,Uof
Virginia, U of	Baunach, Dawn	Georgia S U
Virginia, U of	Griffin, Monica	William & Mary
Virginia, U of	Mullis, Jeffrey S.	Wake Forest U
Virginia, U of	Nolan, James L.	Williams C
Washington S U	LaRose, Anthony	W Oregon S C
Washington S U	Mertig, Angela G.	Michigan S U
Washington S U	Reiseig, Michael D.	Michigan S U
Washington U	Torstrick, Rebecca	Indiana, S Bend
Washington, U of	Jones, Teresa C.	Michigan S U
Washington, U of	King, Valerie	Penn S U
Wayne S U	Lucido, Samuel	Madonna C
Wayne S U	Mosby, Lynettte M.	Oakland U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Bashi, Vilna	Northwestern U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Bauman, Kurt	American U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Hattery, Angela J.	Ball S U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Pitts , Melinda	Boston U
Wisconsn, Milw	Hagedorn, John	Illinois, Chicago
Wisconsn, U of	Keyes, Grace	Our Lady Lake
Yale U	Ammarell, Eugene	Ohio U
Yale U	Hudd, Suzanne	William & Mary
Yale U	White, Renee	Cntrl Connecticut
CAN-Alberta	Krull, Catherine	Nebraska, Oma
CAN-Carleton	Perry, Barbara	N Arizona U
CAN-Guelph	Dupuis, Sherry	McMaster -CAN
CAN-Manitoba	Larsen, Nick	Chapman U
CAN-McGill	Zhao, Dingxin	Chicago, U of
CAN-New Brunswick	Beaman-Hall, Lori	Lethbridge-CAN
CAN-Quebec	Martel, Joane	Alberta-CAN
CAN-York	Ramp, William	Lethbridge-CAN

SPANISH/PORTUGUESE LANGS & LITS

Alabama, Tscls	Vance, Claudia	N Alabama, U of
Alabama, U of	Luna, Alberto	Samford U
Arizona, U of	Cortina, Guadalupe	Texas A&M U
Arizona, U of	Migliaccio-Dussias, Paolo	Illinois, Urbana
Arizona, U of	Yang, Mimi	Carthage C
Brown U	Dunn, Christopher	Tulane U
Brown U	Langle de Paz, Teresa	Lawrence U
Brown U	Lopez-Sanchez, Ana	Smith C
Brown U	Rodriguez, Victor	Pacific U
Cincinnati, U of	Bikandi-Mejias, Aitor	Colby C
Colorado, U of	Clark, Stephen	Indiana S U
Colorado, U of	Garabano, Sandra	Gettysburg C
Columbia U	Boggs, Bruce	Oklahoma, U of
Columbia U	Campis, Adora	Marshall U
Columbia U	Sanchez, Hernan	Maryland, CollPk
Cornell U	Den Tandt, Catherine	Alberta-CAN
Cornell U	Lopez-Carretero, Luis	Missouri, Clmb
Cornell U	Macias-Fernandez, Paz	Georgia S U
Cornell U	Perez-Sanchez, Gema	Fordham U
CUNY	Ahumada, Alfredo	E Stroudsburg PA
CUNY	Ayalamacedo, Duilo Ovidio	MIT
CUNY	Castillo, Jenny M.	CUNY, Baruch
CUNY	Lago, Eduardo	Sarah Lawrence C
CUNY	Lozano-Renieblas, Isabel	Dartmouth C
Delaware, U of	Matthews, Thomas	Weber S C
Duke U	Avelar, Idelber	Illinois, Urbana
Duke U	Hoff, Ruth	Wittenberg U
Duke U	Valiela, Isabel	Gettysburg C
Emerson C	Ramos, Carlos	Wellesley C
Florida Intl U	Abella, Julie	Rollins C
Florida S U	Isen, Antonio	W Michigan U
Florida, U of	Clemons, Gregory	Mars Hill C
Florida, U of	Loisel, Clary	Muskingum C
Florida, U of	Sotelo, Calra	BethuneCookmn
George Mason U	Ata, Jorge	American U
Georgetown U	Castro, Obdulia	Colorado, Bldr
Georgetown U	Cloutier, Carole	Frostburg S U
Georgetown U	Medina, Pablo	New School U
Georgetown U	Shepherd, Gregory	St Joseph's (PA)
Georgia, U of	Mantero, Jose Maria	Xavier U
Harvard U	Gonzalez-Arias, Francisca	Merrimack C
Harvard U	Pilar-Rodriguez, Maria	Columbia U
Harvard U	Rios-Font, Wadda	Brown U
Illinois, U of	Mandell, Paul	Wyoming, U of
Illinois, Urbana	Solares-Larrave, Francisco	Indiana, Kokm
Illinois, Urbana	Vann, Robert	W Michigan U
Indiana U	Brignoni, Gladys	Old Dominion U
Indiana U	Leonard, Candyce	Wake Forest U
Indiana U	Richey, Scott	S Utah U
Iowa, U of	Bustamante, Cecilia	Luther C
Iowa, U of	Linares, Luis	Charleston, C of
Iowa, U of	Maier, Nicole	C Florida, U of
Iowa, U of	Milano, Benjamin	Virginia Tech
Iowa, U of	Reyes, Israel	Dartmouth C
Iowa, U of	Rosell, Sara	St Lawrence U
Iowa, U of	Schweizer, Dawn	Luther C
Iowa, U of	Skattebo, Steven	Northeastern S U
Johns Hopkins	Zavales, Viki	Dickinson C
Kansas, U of	Carbon Gorell, Lynn	Arizona, Tucson
Kentucky, U of	Andrews, Robert	S Carolina, Aiken
Kentucky, U of	Barr, Lois	Lake Forest C
Kentucky, U of	Garcia, Mara	Brighm Yng U
Maryland, CollPk	Traverso-Rueda, Soledad	Penn S, Erie
Mdl Tennessee	Jordan, Angela	South, U of the
Memphis, U of	Glosson, Julie	Union U
Michigan, U of	Fossa, Lydia	Arizona, Tucson
Michigan, U of	Hill, Ruth	Virginia, U of
Michigan, U of	Saenz, Rudolph	Madonna C
Michigan, U of	Sanhueza, Maria T.	Wake Forest U
Michigan, U of	Valezio, Salvador	Lewis & Clark C
Michigan, U of	Wyszynski, Matthew	Texas, Arlington
Middlebury C	Hitchcock, David	Wesleyan C
Minnesota, U of	Chen, Zhiyuan	Appalachian S
Minnesota, U of	Vague, Stephanie	Winona S U
MIT	Montalbetti, Mario	Arizona, Tucson
N Carolina, ChpH	Bianco, Paoloa	Wilkes U
N/A	Bari, Camilla	Castleton S U
N/A	Corfis, Ivy A.	Wisconsn, Madsn
Nebraska, Lncn	Ruiz-Aviles, Miguel	Austin Peay S
New Mexico, U of	Olivier, Louis	W New Mexico
New Mexico, U of	Watts, Keith	Grand Valley S
New York U	Dainotto, Roberto M.	Duke U
Ohio S U	Burgueno, Maria	Marshall U
Ohio S U	deLourenco, Cileine	Allegheny C
Oregon, U of	Gavilan, Yolanda Molina	Eckerd C
Penn S U	Anderson, Cathleen	Dickinson C
Penn S U	Weatherford, Douglas	Brighm Yng U
Penn, U of	Barrau, Oscar	SW Louisiana
Penn, U of	Espejo-Saaveeora, Ramon	Dartmouth C
Penn, U of	Guardiola, Maria Luisa	Swarthmore C
Penn, U of	Ryan, R. Cecilia	McNeese S U
Penn, U of	Schuhl, mark	Fort Hays S U
Penn, U of	Selimov, Alexander	Delaware, U of
Penn, U of	Sellers, Vanisa	Ohio U
Penn, U of	Tissen, Graciela	S Carolina, Clm
Penn, U of	Varela-Garcia, Fabiola	Loyola, Chicago
PIttsburgh, U of	Lopez-Cabrales, Maria	Colorado S U
Princeton U	Campos, Victoria	Coll of New Jersey
Princeton U	Garcia-Bryce, Ariadna	Columbia U
Princeton U	Madero, Roberto	Stockton S C
Princeton U	Rosman-Askot, A.	Coll of New Jersey
Purdue U	Soto-Crespo, Ramon	Wisconsn, GrnB
Rutgers U	Baques, Angela	Shippensburg
Rutgers U	Yepes, Enrique	Bowdoin C
S Mississippi, U of	Gilkeson, Evelin	La Sierra U
Stanford U	Corona, Ignacio	Ohio S U
Stanford U	Fox, Patricia D.	Indiana, Blmngtn
Stanford U	Lopez, Miguel	S Methodist U
Stanford U	Mendoza-Denton, Norma	Ohio S U
SUNY	de Mateo, Soledad	Miami, U of
SUNY, Albany	Mosher, Mark	Wayne S C
SUNY, Buffalo	Toletti-Gong, Gabriela	Old Dominion U
SUNY, Stny Brk	Reig, Rafael	Colby C
SUNY, Stny Brrk	McGiboney, Donna	Wright S U
Syracuse U	Sanjines, Jose	Coastal Carolina
Syracuse U	Villagra, Andreas	Pace, WhitePl
Temple U	Otero, Agustin	Coll of New Jersey
Texas A&M	Valdez-Benavides, B.	TexasA&M,CrpsC
Texas, Austin	Bedford, David	Texas Christian
Texas, Austin	Buckwalter, Peggy	N Colorado, U of
Texas, Austin	Gier, Richard Daniel	Wisconsn, Oshkosh
Texas, Austin	Hobbs, Dianne	N Carolina, Wlm
Texas, Austin	Ledgard, Melvin	Pace, WhitePl
Texas, U of	Hassig, Debora	Oklahoma, U of
Tulane U	Browning, Richard	Doane C
UC, Berkeley	Galindo, Martivon	Holy Names C
UC, Berkeley	McCormick, Anne	Miami U, Oxford
UC, Davis	Moreiras-Menor, Cristina	Yale U
UC, Irvine	Falce, Juliet	Chapman U
UC, Irvine	Marrero, Teresa	N Texas, U of
UC, Los Angeles	Carter-Cram, Kimberly	Idaho S U
UC, Los Angeles	Mitchell, Jacque	Pt Loma Nazrn
UC, Los Angeles	Nanfito, Jacqueline	Case Western Res
UC, San Diego	Conway, Christopher	Texas, Arlington
UC, San Diego	Velazquez-Castillo, Maura	Wisconsn, GrnB
UC, Santa Barbara	Jimenez, Enrique	Goucher C
UC, Santa Barbara	Vaquera-Vasquez, S.	Texas A&M U
UC, Santa Barbara	Waldemer, Thomas	St Olaf C
Vanderbilt U	Godo-Solo, Hossiri	Fisk U
Virginia, U of	Graf, Eric	Smith C
Washington U	Tuninetti, Angel	LebanonValley
Washington, U of	Diaz, Cesar	N Zealand-NWZLND
Washington, U of	Pinot-Ojeda, W.	N Zealand-NWZLND
Wisconsn, Madsn	Arias Stevens, Santa	Florida S U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Armacangui-Tipacti, Elia	Lawrence U
Wisconsn, Madsn	Bertsche, Allen	Augustana C (IL)
Wisconsn, Madsn	Gago-Jover, Francisco	Holy Cross, C of
Wisconsn, Madsn	Osorio, Myriam	Heidelberg C
Wisconsn, Madsn	Tuten, Donald	Emory U
ARG-Inst Biblico	Navarro, Benjamin	Grace C
BRZ-Sao Paulo	Santos, Lidia	Yale U
CAN-Montreal	Jonassaint, Jean	Duke U
SPN-Complutense	Mendoza, Esperanza R.	George Mason U
SPN-del Pais Vasco	Izaguirre, Pedro	Rockford C
SPN-Escuela Normal	Flores-Ocampo, Audias	Gettysburg C
SPN-Sevilla	Marks, Emilia	Ohio U
UK-Cambridge	Jagoe, Catherine	Wisconsn, Madsn

In the Art History column of our February '97 issue, we incorrectly listed the institution from which Richard Meyer received his most advanced graduate training. He received his Ph.D. from UC, Berkeley.

Also, in the Afro-Am/Ethnic/Women's Studies column in our February '97 issue, we incorrectly listed Nancy Corona as having been hired by Ohio S U. Her correct name is Nancy Campbell.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED

RECRUITMENT **RECRUITMENT** **EXTRACURRICULAR** **EXTRACURRICULAR**

FELLOWSHIPS FELLOWSHIPS CARD CATALOGUE CARD CATALOGUE

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE
HUMANITIES

NEH FELLOWSHIPS, 1998-99
DEADLINE: MAY 1, 1997

NEH Fellowships provide salary replacement up to $30,000 for a period of from six to twelve months so that recipients can devote full time to research projects in the humanities. Applications must be postmarked no later than May 1, 1997. Successful applicants may begin fellowship tenure as early as January 1, 1998.

Those interested in competing should apply to the ***Fellowships for University Teachers Program*** or the ***Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars Program***. Candidates for degrees are not eligible to apply for NEH Fellowships.

Application information on the World Wide Web:
<http://www.neh.fed.us/html/guidelin/fellowsh.html>

Application booklets and further information:

University Teachers
E-mail: fellowsuniv@neh.fed.us
Phone: 202-606-8466

College Teachers/Ind. Scholars
E-mail: fellowscollind@neh.fed.us
Phone: 202-606-8467

NEH Fellowships, Room 318-L
National Endowment for the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

1997 OLIVE W. GARVEY FELLOWSHIPS

The Garvey Fellowships will be awarded for the three best essays on the topic:

"Private property is the most important guaranty of freedom."

—FRIEDRICH A. HAYEK, NOBEL LAUREATE IN ECONOMICS

Essays of not more than 3,000 words may be submitted by college students 35 years of age or younger. The essays will be judged by a panel of distinguished scholars. Deadline for submission is May 1, 1997.

First Prize — *$2,500*
Second Prize — *$1,500*
Third Prize — *$1,000*

For complete entry details, contact: The Independent Institute
134 Ninety-Eighth Avenue, Dept. GN, Oakland, CA 94603
Phone: 510-632-1366 • Fax: 510-568-6040
e-mail: garvey@independent.org • http://www.independent.org

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

Summer Research Assistant sought by New York author working on book on 1964 presidential campaign. Send resumé, cover letter, and writing samples to Rick Perlstein, 295 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Once upon a time, a young man named Ken started collecting books. Soon, there were so many books, and so little room, that he realized he had to become a bookdealer and move to bigger digs.

Ken married Jane and they moved to an old brick firehouse in Western Massachusetts. The building got filled with book shelves and all the remarkable books they have been searching for and buying.

Judaica in all languages, exile literature, the Holocaust, the Middle East, psychoanalysis, & the social sciences.

A catalogue goes out every month to the four corners of the earth, and then the orders come in by phone, fax, and e-mail. And yes, people occasionally ring our doorbell. So, when you're visiting the area, come schmooze and browse!

Ken Schoen & Jane Trigère

SCHOEN BOOKS

at the Old Firehouse
7 Sugarloaf St.
South Deerfield, MA 01373
tel.: 413-665-0066
fax: 413-665-0069
schoen@TriScho.jpr.com

WRITERS' SERVICES

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ON GEOLOGY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND RELATED SCIENCES

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
THE HANNUM COMPANY,
BOX 1505-E
ARDMORE, OK 73402
(405) 223-4826

DOES YOUR ACADEMIC MANUSCRIPT NEED AN ACADEMIC MIDWIFE?
Scholars in a dozen fields, at institutions from Boston to Berkeley, rely on one British journalist/editor/ex-professor for sensitive, professional editorial guidance. To receive a brochure call (206) 521-8393 or e-mail bergerac@compuserve.com

SABBATICAL? EXCHANGE/RENT housing worldwide. Established in 1968. Free brochure: LOAN-A-HOME, 7L McGregor Road, Woods Hole, MA 02543.

INTERNSHIPS

Lingua Franca **seeks summer interns. The requirements are a fresh perspective and the ability to juggle multiple intellectual and administrative tasks. Send in a cover letter, resume, and journalistic or academic writing samples. While the internship does not pay, we offer both the intimacy of a small staff and flexible hours. Please send letters to: Emily Eakin, *Lingua Franca*, 22 West 38th St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10018, or fax (212) 302-9844.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONFEREN

HOLOCAU STUD

WARREN AND LITERARY THEORY

The Robert Penn Warren Circle and the Center for Warren Studies present their joint **meeting at Western Kentucky University, with the** focus "Robert Penn Warren and **Literary Theory." Professor Hugh Ruppersburg,** University of Georgia, will give the **keynote address on "Warren's Reputation Among** the Postmoderns." In addition, **panels will discuss recent regionalist theories, "**political correctness," and the place of **Warren's poetry and fiction (including *All the King's Men* and *Band of Angels*,** "Ballad **of a Sweet Dream of Peace," and Warren's critical** introductions) in the literary **canon. There will also be an open dramatic reading** of the newly reissued *Brother to Dragons* **and theatrical performances of stories from** Warren's collection *A Circus in the Attic*. **The conference will also feature roundtable** discussions to which graduate **students are welcome. For more information, please** contact Professor Lucy Ferriss, **Program Chair, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323,** or call (315) 853-4462; or **e-mail: lferriss@hamilton.edu.**

Bowling Green, KY: April 25-27 , 1997

LATINA VISIONS

A three-day conference on "Biotechnology, Culture, A
Twentieth Century Studies, University of Wisconsin-
social and cultural ramifications of reproductive te
areas of rapid medical progress that have recently spa
ities and social sciences. Scholars from anthropology
bioethics, and medicine will address how new and eme
central debates in our society about the authority of
cal control of the body, and the appropriate relations
and social life. For more information contact: Paul
Twentieth Century Studies, University of Wisconsin-
53201. Phone: (414) 229-4141, or fax: (414) 229-5
may also see the conference home-page at http://ww

RECOVERY OF THE PUBLIC WORLD

Yale Law School's Career Development Office presents "The Recovery of the Public World: Reviving Democracy." This conference will explore emerging visions of a civil society which transcend the old divisions of liberal and conservative/private vs. public; examine ways of integrating religious and spiritual traditions and public service work; and identify strategies of revivifying a participatory democracy. Jim Wallis, author of *Soul of Politics* and founder of Sojourners, will be the keynote speaker at the conference. Scheduled panels include "Public Citizens: A Lost Ideal," "Compassionate Action: Finding Unity and Diversity," and "Democracy in Action." For more information please contact Susan Feathers, Attorney Counselor for Public Service, Yale Law School, 127 Wall Street, New Haven, CT 06511, (203) 432-1676; fax (203) 432-8423.

New Haven, CT: April 9-10, 1997

FOR MORE INFORMATION

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STUDIES OF WATER

"Water: Cultural Representations and Ecological Questions in Germany and the American West" is the topic of a University of Oregon German Studies symposium. Co-sponsored by the German Academic Exchange Service, the UO Humanities Center, the UO College of Arts and Sciences, and the UO School of Architecture and Allied Arts, the symposium aims to provide a forum for analyzing the cultural, environmental, and political significance of water from a broad range of interdisciplinary and international perspectives. Sessions will link the ecological and cultural responses to water by addressing such issues as boundaries, water as transportation, architecture and water, hygiene/purity/pollution, floods and drought, aridity, waterpower, hydrophobia, fishing (including Native American fishing rights) and imaginary water creatures. Presentations should contribute to an intercultural discussion of water-related issues. Abstracts for papers (in English/20-minute limit) are now being accepted.

For submissions and/or more information, contact Susan C. Anderson, Chair, German Studies Committee, Dept. of Germanic Languages and Literature, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; tel. (541) 346-4056; fax (541) 346-4126; e-mail: susana@oregon.uoregon.edu.

Eugene, OR: October 16-19, 1997

THE CINEMA OF EASTERN GERMANY

How did the Cold War look from the other side? Why do more and more people now think of themselves as "Eastern German" before "German"? What was the German "new wave" before Fassbinder, Kluge and Straub/Huillet? How does the image of Weimar, Nazi and postwar German cinema shift if we add the missing piece to the puzzle— DEFA (Deutsche Film-Aktiengesellschaft), the state-owned film studios of the German Democratic Republic? A diverse and international group of scholars will address such questions and view rare films at a conference inaugurating the DEFA Film Library at the University of Massachusetts, an archive and study center. Book lodging immediately if possible; it's autumn in New England! Contact Barton Byg, Director, DEFA Film Library, Department of Germanics, Herter Hall, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, MA 01003. Telephone (413) 545-6671, or fax (413) 545-6995. You may also e-mail: *defa@german.umass.edu*, or see the web page at *http://www.umass.edu/germanic/confer.html*.

Northampton/Amherst, MA: October 2-5, 1997

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A BOLD OVERVIEW

of how ordinary men and women have been protagonists in a drama that was (in retrospect) nothing less than the modernization of economic life."

—Robert Heilbroner, *Civilization*

"It is rare to find a history book that tells an important story without putting you to sleep, especially perhaps if the subject is economic history. But David Hackett Fischer's *The Great Wave* is just such a book, both **informative and compelling**.... A panoramic view of the role of prices and the pernicious effects of inflation down through the ages."

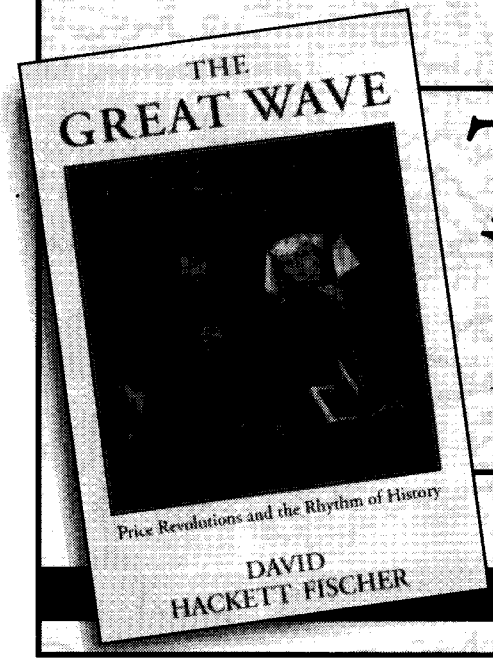
—Stanley W. Angrist, *Wall Street Journal*

"A brilliant bold analysis of the relationship between economics—the prices of things—and human welfare over 800 years.... All that research, bold assertion, vast scope of learning, swift writing is simply the product of a historian who, for all of his seriousness, has a great zest for the craft."

—William S. McFeely, *The Boston Globe*

"In this important book—a work **as fresh and controversial** as his earlier books, including 'Albion's Seed' and 'Historians' Fallacies'—David Hackett Fischer once again challenges conventional ways of looking at the world as he critically comments on historical method.... The breadth and depth of Mr. Fischer's knowledge, his facility with languages and his expertise in handling both quantitative and qualitative evidence exemplify the historian's craft.... He has described the past and present in ways that inspire interesting questions and offer novel insights into our condition. **Can a historian make a finer contribution?"**

—Thomas J. Archdeacon, *The New York Times Book Review*



THE GREAT WAVE

Price Revolutions and the Rhythm of History

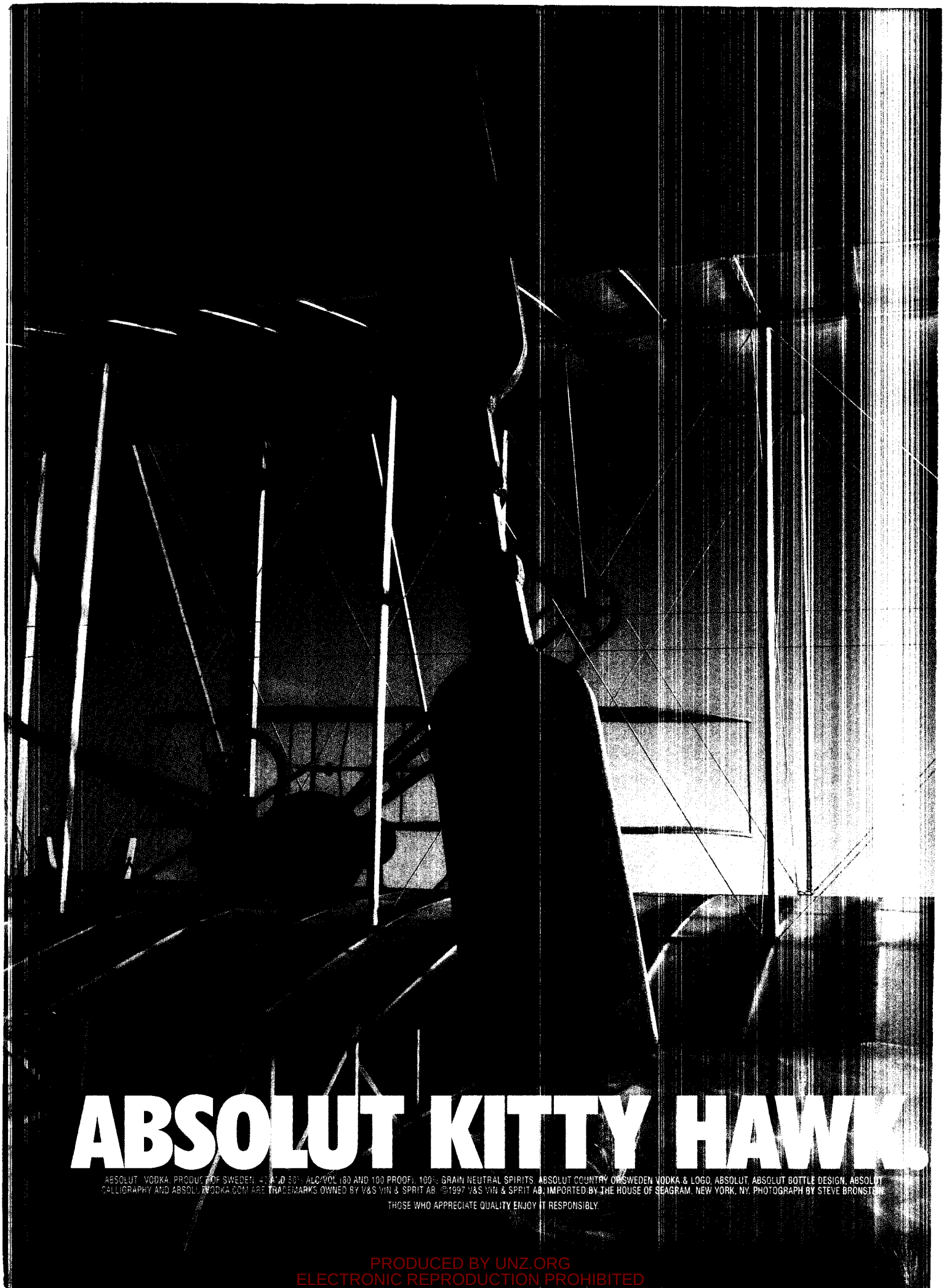
David Hackett Fischer

$30.00, 536 pp.

At better bookstores.
Or call 1-800-451-7556 (M-F, 9-5 EST) www.oup-usa.org

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ABSOLUT VODKA. PRODUCT OF SWEDEN. 40% AND 50% ALC/VOL (80 AND 100 PROOF). 100% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. ABSOLUT COUNTRY OF SWEDEN VODKA & LOGO, ABSOLUT, ABSOLUT BOTTLE DESIGN, ABSOLUT CALLIGRAPHY AND ABSOLUTVODKA.COM ARE TRADEMARKS OWNED BY V&S VIN & SPRIT AB. ©1997 V&S VIN & SPRIT AB. IMPORTED BY THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM, NEW YORK, NY. PHOTOGRAPH BY STEVE BRONSTEIN.

THOSE WHO APPRECIATE QUALITY ENJOY IT RESPONSIBLY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED